

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXLVIII.—NO. 32. NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 20, 1906. WHOLE NUMBER 8,309.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its hundred and twenty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 208, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Jeffrey, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TEXT, No. 18, Knights of Macdonald—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John E. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry E. Dwyer, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 88, N. E. O. P.—W. Fred Watson, W. E. O. P.; Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Kittie G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—W. M. Callaghan, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. E. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

OLAN McLEOD, No. 188—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Malbone Lodge, N. E. O. P.

The regular meeting of Malbone Lodge, No. 88, N. E. O. P., was held in Mercury Hall Thursday evening with a good attendance. After the transaction of the regular business which included the initiation of one candidate, the friends of the members were invited to enjoy a social evening. Whilst was played for several hours and some excellent scores were made. The first prizes were won by Miss Ellen D. Callahan and Mr. James E. Anthony, while Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr., and Mr. Elmer M. Kling captured the consolation. The first prizes were very handsome plus the gift of Grand Vice Warden John H. Stone, of Providence, who was given a vote of thanks by the lodge.

The entertainment was in charge of a committee consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Mrs. Etta A. MacDonald and Mr. William H. Thomas, ably assisted by Messrs. Charles S. Goddard, Arnold H. James, George F. Macomber, Theophilus Topham and other members of the lodge. This was the first whilst held by the lodge this winter and it proved a most successful one. During the evening light refreshments were served. On February 15th another whilst will be held for members and their friends.

Before the close of the business meeting, the retiring Warden, Mr. W. Fred Watson, was presented with a Past Warden's jewel, by Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, the present Warden. Mr. Watson expressed his appreciation of the gift.

Washington Commandery.

At the annual convocation of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, on Wednesday evening, E. Sir Robert S. Franklin presided at the election and installation of officers. At the close of the convocation a past commander's jewel was presented to E. Sir Joseph Haire, the retiring commander, by Past Commander R. S. Franklin.

The officers elected were as follows: Eminent Commander—William H. Watson.

Generalissimo—George C. Lawton. Captain General—Robert A. Stanton. Prelate—Robert S. Franklin. Senior Warden—Robert W. Curry. Junior Warden—Charles H. Hendrick. Treasurer—William J. Cozens. Recorder—David Stevens. Standard Bearer—Hendy Gladding. Color Bearer—W. Clifton King. Warden—William Chapman. Sword Bearer—John H. Richardson. Third Guard—Augustus Ward. Second Guard—C. Royal Blackmar. First Guard—Robert Frame. Tyler—J. Gottlieb Spangler. Musical Director—Charles A. Hammett.

At the dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Dryden of New Jersey at Washington Saturday evening last Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore were the guests of honor.

Euterpe Club Concert.

The concert by the Euterpe Club at Masonic Hall on Thursday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church was a complete success, both artistically and financially. The large hall was almost completely filled and the few vacant seats would have been occupied had the weather been favorable through the day. A good run was added to the treasury of the society. The club was assisted by Miss Lillian E. Maher, reader, and Mr. T. John Greene, violinist, both of whom were in excellent form and were warmly applauded, being obliged to respond to several encores.

The club itself was very well received. The music was snappy and well rendered, and the audience was appreciative. The solo numbers by Dr. Luther and Mr. Swan were especially well received.

The Euterpe Club is composed as follows: President, Dr. H. H. Luther; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Nelson R. Dwyer; conductor, Mr. William R. Boone. First tenors—H. H. Luther, Harry L. Martland, Benjamin G. Oman. Second tenors—J. Frank Albion, Nelson R. Dwyer. First basses—James F. Marden, Jr., Harry W. Scoville, Augustus Hazard Swan. Second basses—M. W. Baezford, Daniel U. Boone, Frank P. Kling.

The programme was as follows:

PART I.

Winter Song. "As the Moon Rises." Duet. Dwyer and Luther.

The Beautiful Home. Solo. Luther.

The Frog. Hungarian Rhapsody. Newton.

At Night. Mr. Greene.

Idyllic Mongolienne. Mr. Swan.

PART II.

Dixie Kid. Gabel.

"An Old Sweetheart of Mine." Gibson.

Discovery. Mr. Luther, Dwyer, Marden, Scoville, Kling.

Incidental Solo. Mr. Swan.

In Vocal Combat. Buck.

Musicals. Mr. Greene.

The Vikings' Farewell. Knowles.

Snow and Rain.

There was somewhat of a snowstorm last Sunday, enough to keep many persons away from church, but probably not enough to have kept them away from business if it had been a week day. It would not have passed for much of a storm in ordinary winters, but as it was only the second snowstorm of the season it assumed large proportions in appearance. The storm began with rain and hail on Saturday night and developed into snow before morning. The snow fall continued all during Sunday forenoon and when the weather cleared there was snow enough to make fairly good sleighing. It was a wet, heavy snow and did not drift so the street car lines did not suffer much. The new rotary plow was not used but the smaller plows were run over the lanes.

The snow did not last long, being followed by warm weather with rain that carried it into the sewers very rapidly. Thursday was a very disagreeable day, the rain falling steadily all day, while the high wind was very disagreeable.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Hunter Arkless, daughter of the late Edward Arkless, Esq., of Northumberland, England, to Colonel Samuel R. Honey. The wedding will take place at Florence, Italy, in a few weeks.

The Blue Ribbon Social Club gave their third social of the season in Masonic hall Monday evening with a large attendance. The affair was a thoroughly enjoyable one and was a success both socially and financially.

Y. M. C. A. Building Fund.

An earnest effort is being made by public spirited citizens in Newport to raise the sum of \$150,000 for the construction of two new buildings, one for use of the regular Young Men's Christian Association and the other for the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. Each building needs \$75,000 and it is agreed that each organization shall receive one-half of whatever sum is raised. There was a meeting of the general committee on Tuesday when the scheme for the campaign was perfected and certain work was laid out for all who are willing to participate. August McLeod was elected treasurer of the fund. A number of books of pledges have been printed and will be distributed among the workers for their use. There is a large citizens committee associated in the work and their efforts are expected to produce results. It was announced on Tuesday that the sum of \$12,100 had been pledged to begin with, of this amount \$10,000 having been offered by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Collard of New York.

General Assembly.

The Legislature has not been very busy this week, both Senate and House holding brief sessions. On Tuesday the Governor made a number of appointments, including J. J. Manning of Providence to be barber commissioner in place of James H. Shaw, and reappointing J. M. K. Southwick of this city a member of the commissioners of inland fisheries. In grand committee Frederick M. Sackett was re-elected Adjutant General of the State. A resolution has been introduced appropriating \$10,000 for the completion of the State census. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to pay the bill of A. C. Landers & Son of this city for decorating the old State House during Old Home Week.

The usual bill making appropriations for the agricultural societies throughout the State has been introduced, \$1000 being given to the Newport County Agricultural Society and \$750 to the Newport Horticultural Society.

The funeral of Mr. Charles H. Kavanaugh took place from his late residence on Cherry street Sunday afternoon and later from St. Joseph's Church. Despite the storm which was prevailing, there was a large attendance, including men from all the departments of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, where the deceased had been employed for so many years. Rev. Father Smith officiated and the interment was at St. Columba's cemetery. The floral tributes were beautiful. The bearers were Messrs. John Kavanaugh, Cornelius Sullivan, Charles Stevens and Edward J. Saulpaugh.

Mr. Jesse D. Boynton died at his residence on Summer street on Thursday, after having been in poor health for some time. He was formerly president of the Columbia Iron Works of New Jersey, and was engaged in many important business enterprises. He had been a citizen of Newport for a number of years and took an interest in municipal affairs. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frederick S. Burns of Providence and Miss Hortense Boynton and one son.

Mr. Thomas J. Emory, of Cincinnati, a well known summer resident of Middletown, died in Egypt a few days ago, after suffering an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Emory recently built a splendid summer residence in Middletown and had spent the summers there regularly. The remains will be brought to this country for interment.

Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor. Morning worship at 10.45. Subject, "A Man that is a Rock." Bible School at 12.15 p. m. Lesson, "The Boy Jesus." Afternoon worship at 3 p. m. Subject, "Duty."

The bill to appropriate \$15,000 for alterations to the Newport postoffice has been reported to the Senate with an amendment making the amount \$20,000. Extensive changes are contemplated to the whole of the first floor of the building.

Mrs. J. N. Oakley of Philadelphia addressed the Civic League on Thursday afternoon on the subject of Municipal Reform in Philadelphia.

Mr. Philip Caswell has been in Cincinnati the past week, where he had on exhibit his Rhode Island Reds to the poultry show.

Mr. James E. Ryan, of Gloucester, Mass., the well known fish agent, stopped at Newport on Thursday on his way to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Dyer are enjoying a trip to California. They will probably be away about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt sail for Europe today.

Mrs. Eura J. Barkwell at her home on Broadway.

Troubles of the Mary.

In the superior court, in response to the petition of William E. White, Judge Mumford has appointed Attorney Frank L. Hinckley temporary receiver for the Providence, Newport & Block Island Transportation Company, with power to take possession of all the assets and property of the corporation, until further order of the court. The petition also prays for the dissolution of the respondent corporation, and the receivership appointment is made pending a hearing on the matter next Saturday.

The court order also direct that citation be issued to Curran & Burton, the A. W. Harris Oil Company and the Whaley Boiler Works, attaching creditors of the corporation. Attachment was made last Saturday, and a keeper was placed in charge of the steamer Mary.

Newport Horticultural Society.

There was an important meeting of the Newport Horticultural Society in Mercury Hall on Wednesday evening, at which the society voted to change their regular meeting nights from the first and third Wednesdays to the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The society also voted to hold but one exhibition this year, and this will take place in August at the Casino if that can be secured or, if not, at Masonic Hall. It was thought advisable to hold one big exhibition while the summer residents are here instead of one in advance of the season and another after its close. At the meeting on Wednesday Mr. David McLeod, secretary of the society, read an interesting paper on general gardening in Newport, followed by an animated discussion by the members.

The first annual dinner of the Manton Club was held in the Builders & Merchants Exchange on Monday evening. There were about 75 members present, being seated at small tables instead of at one large one. Mr. Clark Burdick acted as toastmaster and the speakers included Mr. Herbert W. Lull, Mr. Frank M. Greenlaw, Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., Mr. George G. Brown and Mr. J. Stacy Brown.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bristol and Warren Water Works Company held recently the following directors were elected: George H. Norman, W. T. C. Wardwell, G. Norman Weaver, Bradford Norman, F. H. Bourne and B. B. Martin. At the directors' meeting George H. Norman was elected president and G. Norman Weaver treasurer.

Mrs. Nellie B. Cary, wife of Mr. Hamilton W. Cary, died at her residence in New York on Saturday of last week, after a long illness. She was a daughter of the late James A. Boetwick and had a large fortune, which she inherited from her father. Last summer Mrs. Cary, with her husband, occupied the Cutting villa on Bellevue avenue.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. presented a gold watch to Mr. Samuel J. Robbins, the retiring assistant secretary of the association, who left for Rahway, N. J., Monday night. Mr. Robbins was also presented with a bicycle by members of the association.

Mrs. Clement C. Grafton died early Thursday morning after a long illness, during which she had suffered greatly. She is survived by her husband and two sons, one of whom, Mr. William H. Grafton, is a member of the permanent fire department.

The wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth will be one of the most important social events of the season in Washington. Already there are heart burnings for fear that the invitations will not be rightly distributed.

Mr. F. W. Tilton, a former head master in Rogers High School, will be present at the dedication of the new high school building on January 31st.

Mr. William R. Sherman and his son, Mr. Archibald C. Sherman, have been in New York the past week.

Mrs. S. T. H. Ailman, who has been visiting in Boston, has returned to her home in this city.

Mr. Robert Hudson has been confined to his home by illness the past week.

Another scarlet fever patient was admitted to the city hospital, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tindall have returned from a visit to New York.

Mr. E. C. Smith, who has been ill several weeks, is able to be out.

Rev. James Flood of New York is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. J. Frank Waters, formerly of this city, is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Bate are in France.

Dr. Mead to Leave.

Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has decided to accept the call to the Second Presbyterian Church at Wilkesburg, Pa., which was recently extended to him. The announcement was made at the close of the morning service last Sunday when Dr. Mead read his letter to the congregation. It was an affecting scene for both the pastor and the people, marking the close of a pastorate that has been successful in the work and that has been marked by the warmest affection between the minister and his congregation.

Pastor's study, Newport, R. I., Jan. 14, 1906.

To the session and members of the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation:

MY DEAR PEOPLE: The time has come when it seems incumbent upon your pastor to give decision to you regarding the invitation, which has been under his consideration, for service in another vineyard of the Master. Permit me to say that it is not easy even to consider the possible severing of our pastoral relations. Life is not so easily transplanted—that is, life that has love in it and labor in it, and endearing memory that must live on so long as life is. When one's interests and affections have taken root in a generous, kindly soil, and that through eight years of deepening growth, it would seem easier, it would be easier, to endure much and if need be, to endure storms, than to be deprived of that love and association in and into which one's very life has grown.

I cannot refrain from saying that no people could have been more kind to a pastor or a pastor's family than you have been; no people could have been more charitable, more inspirational or more kindly helpful. Please know that I am deeply, sincerely, grateful and that beyond all that can be expressed to you.

I rejoice to believe that upon our relations and co-operations there has been the seal of the divine blessing. During our labor together of nearly eight years over 800 new members have been received into our fellowship, some of whom have taken their church letters to various parts of the world and others have gone to the great beyond. At every communion save one, when the pastor has been present, new members have been received, and the church indebtedness has been reduced about one half. This is what God has wrought through you, in the work of which the pastor has rejoiced to have had a humble part.

With the memory of association in such activity, with pleasantest associations in the community and an ever-deepening interest in the good of this exceptional and beautiful city, it is with pain that I contemplate separation. But all things considered, the work here as well as elsewhere, I believe I ought to go to the work to which I have been called in another place. In that "I ought" to me God seems to speak. I respectfully ask that you will unite with me in such appeal to the Presbytery as may make possible such action.

May God graciously lead you, prosper you, shepherd you, bless you, and keep you, and in heaven save us to go in and out no more, in my prayer.

Affectionately your pastor, George Whitefield Mead.

A meeting of the congregation was called for Friday night to take whatever action was deemed necessary by the resignation, and a special meeting of the Boston Presbytery will be held to consider the matter.

Dr. Mead has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church since 1898. During that time the church has made a consistent growth. The finances have been placed in far better condition than when he came, and a large part of the debt has been reduced. Dr. Mead is an earnest, tireless worker and is deeply beloved by his congregation, and has a host of friends as well throughout the city. He is the author of a number of volumes on church and Sunday-school work which have had a large circulation throughout the country.

Mrs. Eli Helmick gave an address on the Philippines before the members of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Landers on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Helmick spent a considerable time in the far east while her husband was on duty there, and her remarks were very interesting.

Rev. G. W. Quick, D. D., has informally notified the members of the Second and Central Baptist Churches that he will accept the call to the pastorate of the united church when the organization is perfected. He will officiate at the Central Church on Sundays in the meantime as his engagements permit.

Mr. Ralph Rogers of this city has been engaged as one of the soloists at the Hudson Street Congregational Church, at Brockton.

The Ladies of Brunhilda Lodge, No. 2, O. D. H. S., will give a peasant ball in Masonic hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 26.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell sailed last Saturday on the steamer Koenig Albert for the Mediterranean.

Dr. Frederick Bradley, who has been ill at the hospital, was removed to his home last Monday.

Miss Gertrude Weston and Miss Mollie Lake are visiting in New York.

Miss Catherine G. Blake, of Providence, is visiting in this city.

Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the session of the Court of Probate held on Monday last the following estates received attention:

Estate of Martha M. Smith. Charles A. Peckham was appointed appraiser in substitution for Edward E. Peckham, unable to act.

Estate of Nathaniel Peckham. The petition of Joel Peckham, administrator, for leave to sell personal property at private sale was granted, and likewise his petition to supersede the possession of the heirs to the real estate and apply the rents towards the deficiency in personal estate in the payment of debts.

Estate of the minor children of Frank J. Vargas. Petitions for the appointment of Guardian were continued to the third Monday of February.

Estate of Seth Dellos. Petition of Sarah H. Dellos, his former Guardian, to have her discharge entered of record granted.

Estate of Harriet N. Barker. Christopher F. Barker presents his account as Guardian, which is referred to the third Monday of February, with an order of notice. He also presents a petition to prove her will and grant letters testamentary on her estate, which is referred to the same date and notice of its pendency.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury: Mercury Publishing Company, for printing tax-books, voting lists, notices issued by Assessors, and other printing, \$172.66; William K. Covell, furnishing screen for Town Clerk's office, \$4.75; Charles A. Peckham, highway repairs, \$10.80; Harvey T. Copeland, police duty, \$18.65; J. Stacy Brown, services as attorney, \$65.00; John D. Blair, bounty on skuunks, \$2.50; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$65.48. Total, \$335.99.

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.—An association has been formed by some of the voters who are not satisfied with the administration of the present Town Council and who are interested in effecting a change in that body. It is said to include several of the largest tax-payers of the town and that vigorous efforts are being made to create a sentiment adverse to the present policies of town government and the election of a new batch of town officers next April. An oyster supper was given last week to those in harmony with the movement and other means are being employed to gain the attention of the voters.

DEATH OF JOHN B. WARD.—Following close upon the death of Nathaniel Peckham comes that of John B. Ward, and the number of the elders is fast diminishing. Mr. Ward was a thrifty farmer of the old school. Diligence and economy were his principal watchwords. While not antagonistic to modern methods and appliances for farming, he recognized the imperative need of a wise discrimination in their adoption. He observed that frequently discarding and farm machinery, while valuable to a certain extent, were not the main factors in successful farming. The talk of the lips would not destroy the weeds and the best and most ingeniously devised machinery could not take the place in many instances of patient and industrious application on the part of the farmer, both of head and hands. For many years he cultivated the Walter Easton farm on the north side of the road leading from Easton's Beach to Sachuest Beach, as tenant of the devisees of Mary Gibbs, who formerly owned a large part of Easton's Point. He succeeded in acquiring considerable property and reared a numerous family. More than this the farm gave unmistakable evidence of good management and faithful cultivation. He was Assessor of Taxes during the years 1874 and 1875.

With some of the new policies of town and State government he was not in accord and viewed their workings with doubt as to their wisdom or expediency. Of a retiring disposition he never sought any prominence in public affairs but had his positive opinion about these things formed from extensive reading and mature reflection.

He had also earnest religious convictions and for many years had been a consistent member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Death occurred at the residence of his elder daughter, Mrs. Lyman H. Barker, on Gardner street, Newport, with whom he made his home. Mr. Ward was the oldest son of Abner and Margaret Ward of this town and was born June 21, 1826. Dec. 18, 1848, he married Ann Smith, daughter of Jacob Sherman, by whom he had seven children: Mrs. Lyman H. Barker, Charles H. Ward, Town Treasurer and Representative; George E. Ward, and A. Herbert Ward, president of the town council, all of Middletown; and Joseph Hooker Ward of New York; also a younger daughter, Mrs. Isaac Peabody. The son, Frank M., has been some time deceased.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wednesday afternoon, a large gathering of relatives and friends testifying to the regard in which he was held. The services were conducted by two former pastors, Rev. C. F. Cooper of Providence, and Rev. A. W. Kingley of Naushon, Conn. Both clergymen spoke from full hearts, having held most pleasant and intimate relations with the deceased. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "One Sweetly Solenn Thought" were sung by Mrs. Ida Peckham Brown and her brothers, Messrs. William J. and John Peckham. The bearers were the four sons of the deceased: Messrs. Charles H., George E., A. Herbert and Joseph Hooker Ward.

The burial was in the Island Cemetery, Rev. A. W. Kingley conducting the services at the grave. The floral tributes were very beautiful.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William E. Brightman has rented for the Builders & Merchants Exchange, the half-house in the New Realty Building on the west side of Colonial street to William M. Allen.

HAND IN HAND.

WHEN YOU FIND ONE, YOU'LL FIND THE OTHER.

Health and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy are boon companions; they travel together hand in hand, and where you find one you'll find the other. The countless testimonials received by the Doctor from sufferers who have been cured of the numerous diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses, is splendid proof of this fact.

Put some urine in a small glass and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment, if it is pale or discolored, cloudy orropy; your kidneys and bladder are sick and there is no medicine in existence that has made such remarkable cures as Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. If you are doubtful, it will only cost you the price of a postal card TO DISPEL THAT DOUBT.

It is a matter of absolute indifference to us how many physicians or specialists have prescribed for you without bringing you relief; write your full name and address on a postal card and send it to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and you will receive absolutely free, a trial bottle of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, of sufficient quantity to convince you of its rapid relieving powers, and that a continuation of its use will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S HOME JELLY radical cure Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels,	\$4.50
18 bushels,	\$2.25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	\$3.50
18 bushels,	\$1.75

Price at works.

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$10 for 100 bushel.
Common, 9c. a bushel, \$9 for 100 bushel.

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Work will be filled promptly.



JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

NEWPORT

Transfer Express Co.

—AND—

General Forwarders.

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any kind of Carting.
Accompanied by Telephone at any and all hours
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 273 Thames Street and
New York Freight Depot.
Telephone 371-2.

CAPT. ERI.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

"Oh, Perex, you ought to have an eye for, do you?"

"Yes, ma'am, I do! Where's the gun?"

"There 'tis, behind the door, but there ain't a nite of shot in the house. Ainer's been gone to fetch some from the store for I don't know how long, but he's always forgot it."

"Never mind. I'll pound the critter with the butt. Come quick, and bring a lamp."

The noise in the hen yard continued, and when they opened the door it was louder than ever.

"He's in the henhouse," whispered Miss Patience. "He must have gone in that hole at the side that had the loose board over it."

"All right," murmured the captain. "You go round with the lamp and open the door—that'll scare him and I'll stand at the hole and thump him when he comes out."

So, shuffling the lamp with her apron, the guardian of Mrs. Mayo's outraged Leghorns tiptoed around to the henhouse door, while Captain Perez, brandishing the gun like a club, took up his stand by the hole at the side.

Without the lamp the darkness was pitchy. The captain, stooping down to watch, saw something coming out of the hole—something that was alive and moved. He swung the gun above his head and, bringing it down with all his might, knocked into eternal oblivion the little feline remaining in the finest Leghorn rooster.

"Consume it!" yelled the executioner, stooping and laying his hand on the victim. "I've killed a hen!"

Just then there came a scream from the other side of the henhouse, followed by a crash and the sound of a fall. Running around the corner, the alarmed Perez saw his ladylove stretched upon the ground, groaning dizzily.

"Great land of Goshen!" he cried. "Fashy, are you hurt?"

"Oh, Perex!" gasped the fallen one.

"Oh, Perex?"

The pitiful appeal had such an effect upon the captain that he dropped upon his knees and, raising Miss Davis' head in his hands, begged her to say she wasn't killed. After some little time she obligingly complied and then, having regained her breath, explained the situation.

What had happened was this: The fox, having selected his victim, the rooster, had rendered it helpless and was pushing it out of the hole ahead of him. The captain had struck the rooster just as Miss Patience opened the door, and the fox, seizing this chance of escape, had dodged by the lady, upsetting her as he went.

"Well," she said, laughing, "there's no great harm done. I'm sorry for the rooster, but I guess the fox had fixed him anyway. Oh, my soul and body, look there!"

Perez turned, looked as directed and saw the henhouse in flames.

The lighted lamp, which Miss Patience had dropped as she fell, lay broken on the floor, and the blazing oil had run in every direction. The flames were making such headway that they both saw there was practically no chance of saving the building. The frightened hens were huddled in the farthest corner gazing stupidly at the fire.

"Oh, those poor Leghorns!" wailed Miss Patience. "Those 'heens Mrs. Mayo thought the world of and left me to look out for! Last thing she asked me was to be sure they was fed. And now they'll be all burned up! What shall I do?"

Here the lady began to cry.

"Fashy," roared the captain, whom the sight of his charmer's tears had driven almost wild, "don't say another word. I'll save them hens or get cooked along with 'em!"

And turning up his coat collar, as though he was going into a refrigerator instead of a burning building, Captain Perez sprang through the door.

Miss Davis screamed wildly to him to come back and danced about, wringing her hands. The interior of the henhouse was now a mass of black smoke, from which the voices of the captain and the Leghorns floated in a discordant medley, something like this:

"Hold still, you lunatics! (Squawk! Squawk!) Druther be roasted than have me catch you, hadn't you? (Squawk! Squawk!) A—kernew! Land! I'm smothered! Now I've got you! Thunder! Hold still! Hold still, I tell you!"

Just as the agonized Miss Patience was on the point of fainting the little window at the back of the shanty was thrown open and two hens, like feathered comets, shot through it. Then the red face of the captain appeared for an instant as he caught his breath with a "Voosh!" and dived back again.

This performance was repeated six times, the captain's language and the compliments he paid the hens becoming more picturesque every moment.

At length he announced, "That's all, thank goodness!" and began to climb through the window. This was a difficult task, for the window was narrow and, in spite of what Captain Eri had called his "inly rubber" makeup, Captain Perez stuck fast.

"Catch hold of my hands and haul, will you, Pashy!" he pleaded. "That's it, pull hard! It's gittin' sort of muggy in behind here. I'll never complain at havin' cold feet ag'in if I git out of this. Now, then! Ugh! Here we be!"

He came out with a jerk, like a cork out of a bottle, and rolled on the ground at his lady's feet.

"Oh, Perex," she exclaimed, "are you hurt?"

"Nothin' but my feelin's!" growled the rescuer, scrambling upright.

The captain's face was blackened, and his clothes were scorched, but his spirit was undaunted.

"Pashy," he said, "do you realize that if we don't git help this whole shabbing house and all, will burn down?"

"Perex, you don't mean it!"

"I wouldn't swear that I didn't. Look how that thing's blazin'! There's the barn 'tother side of it and the house 'tother side of that."

"But can't you and me put it out?"

"I don't dare risk it. No, sir! We've got to git help, and git it in a hurry!"

"What's the matter with the house?"

"Not in this fog. You can't see a hundred feet. No, I've got to go right off. Good land! I never thought! Is the horse gone?"

"No, the horse is here. Abner took one of the store horses to go to Harnish with, but he did take the buggy and there's no other carriage but the old curryall, and that's almost tumbled to pieces."

"I was callin' to go horseback."

"What! And leave me here alone with the house afire? No, indeed! If you go, I'm goin' too."

"Well, then, the curryall's got to do, whether or no. Git on a sawl or something while I harness up."

It was a frantic harnessing, but it was done in a hurry, and the ramshackle old curryall, dusty and cobwebbed, was dragged out of the barn, and Horace Greeley, the horse, was backed into the shafts. As they drove out of the yard the flames were roaring through the roof of the henhouse and the bath fence surrounding it was beginning to blaze.

"Everything's so wet from the fog and the melted snow," observed the captain, "that it'll take some time for the fire to git to the barn. If we can git a gang here we can save the house easy and maybe more. By mighty!" he ejaculated. "I tell you what we'll do. I'll drive across the ford and git Luther and some of the station men to come right across. Then I'll go on to the village to fetch more. It was 7 when I looked at the clock as we came in from washin' dishes, so the tide must be still going out and the ford just right. Git dap!"

"Hurry all you can, for goodness sake! Is this as fast as we can go?"

"Fast as we can go with this everlasting Noah's ark. Heavens, how them wheels squeal!"

"The axles ain't been greased for I don't know when. Abner was goin' to have the old carriage chopped up for kindlin' wood."

"Lucky for him and us 'tain't chopped up now. Git dap, slow poke! Better chop the horse up, too, while he's 'bout it."

The last remark the captain made under his breath.

"My gracious, how dark it is! Think you can find the crossin'?"

"Got to find it; that's all. 'Tis dark, that's a fact."

It was. They had gone but a few hundred yards, yet the fire was already merely a shapeless, red smudge on the foggy blackness behind them. Horace Greeley pounded along at a jog and when the captain slapped him with the end of the reins broke into a jerky gallop that was slower than the trot.

"Stop your hopplin' up and down!" commanded Perez, whose temper was becoming somewhat frayed. "You make me think of the walkin' beam on a steamboat. If you'd stop tryin' to fly and go straight ahead we'd do better."

They progressed in this fashion for some distance. Then Miss Davis, from the curtained depths of the back seat, spoke again.

"Oh, dear me!" she exclaimed. "Are you sure you're on the right track? Seems 's if we must be abreast the station, and this road's awful rough."

Captain Perez had remarked the roughness of the road. The curryall was pitching from one hummock to another, and Horace Greeley stumbled once or twice.

"What!" commanded the captain. Then he got down, lit a match, and, shielding it with his hands, scrutinized the ground. "I'm kind of 'fraild," he said presently, "that we've got off the road somehow. But we must be 'bout opposite the crossin'." "I'm goin' to drive down and see if I can find it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GLOBULES.

One-third of the land surface of the globe is covered with trees.

A Birmingham man named Batchelor has just married a young lady named Widdow.

A penny is estimated to change hands about 125,000 times in the course of its life.

A paper chimney fifty feet high and fireproof is a curiosity to be seen at Breslau, Germany.

Cats are licensed in Berlin, and every cat in that city must wear a metal badge bearing a number.

Gibraltar may fairly be called the land of tunnels, there being over seventy miles of burrowed rock.

London has only one mile of tramways to every 30,000 of her population. Manchester has one to every 5,000.

The China Times of Peking is issued in seven languages—Chinese, Japanese, English, French, German, Russian and Italian.

The Nile is noted for the variety of its fish. An expedition sent by the British museum brought home 9,000 specimens.

Glasgow has the largest tramway system of any town in the British Isles. Manchester stands second, while Liverpool makes a bad third.

Lion tamers frequently perfume themselves with lavender. There is, it is said, no record of a lion ever having attacked a tamer who had taken the precaution of using this perfume.

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whales' teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange twenty white teeth for one red one, as we change copper for silver.

Waltman on Emerson.

I often say of Emerson that the personality of the man—the wonderful heart and soul of the man, present in all he writes, thinks, does, hopes—goes far toward justifying the whole literary business—the whole raft, good and bad; the entire system. You see I find nothing in literature that is valuable simply for its professional quality. Literature is only valuable in the measure of the passion—the blood and muscle—with which it is forested—which lies concealed and active in it—From Horace Traubel's "With Walt Whitman in Camden" in Century.

"David Harum," the novel written by the late Edward Noyes Westcott, netted the author's estate about \$125,000, according to a statement made in the surrogate's court, Syracuse, N. Y.

GREAT PROSPERITY.

Evidenced From Secretary Wilson's Annual Report.

The secretary of agriculture in his annual report says that a year of unequalled prosperity has been added to the most remarkable series of similar years that have come to the farmers of this country. Farm crops have never before been harvested at such a high general level of production and value. Corn has reached its highest point, at over 2,700,000,000 bushels, of a total estimated value of \$1,216,000,000. Hay crops seemed, with a value of \$655,000,000. Cotton is expected to yield \$575,000,000. The short wheat crop of last year is followed by one of 634,000,000 bushels, and its value, \$225,000,000, overtops the highest value ever before reached. While only one crop—corn—reached its highest production this year, four crops—corn, hay, wheat and rice—reached their highest value.

The Cow and the Hen.

No crop but corn produces the income that the dairy cow does. The estimate of the value of dairy products for 1905 reaches \$665,000,000. The farmer's hen competes for precedence with wheat, poultry products aggregating \$500,000,000 in value.

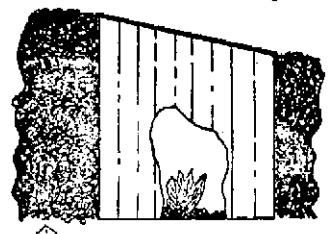
Stupendous Farm Wealth.

The wealth production on farms in 1905 has reached the highest amount ever attained by the farmer of this or any other country. "A stupendous aggregate of results of brain and muscle and machine," amounting in value to \$4,415,000,000, an excess over last year of \$250,000,000. The wealth produced on farms in 1905 exceeds that of 1904 by 4 per cent, that of 1903 by 8 per cent and that shown by the census figures for 1890 by 30 per cent. Should there be no relapse from his present position as a wealth producer three years hence the farmer will find that the farming element, about 35 per cent of the population, has produced an amount of wealth within ten years equal to one-half of the entire national wealth produced in three centuries.

EARLY RHUBARB.

A Profitable Crop at a Time When Green Stuff Is Scarce.

It will be found an advantage to place over stalks of rhubarb the covering to be used for forcing minus the glass or heating manure. Barrels of any sort or boxes will serve the purpose. Some light mulch may be thrown about their base and boards placed on the top. This will somewhat protect



RHUBARB BOXED AND BANKED.

the soil from severe freezing about the roots and permit operations earlier in the spring.

In forcing rhubarb in the spring I have used with best results a box built as shown in the cut, says a writer in Farm, Field and Fireside. For a covering window sash with glass may be used or heavy putty bed cloth.

Early in the spring before the ground thaws the boxes are placed over the plants if this has not been done the fall preceding. Fresh horse manure should be banked about the boxes to furnish heat. This bank should be a little more than flush with the top of the boxes to allow for settling.

As soon as the soil inside of the boxes begins to thaw it should be worked with a digging fork, continuing until the earth is loosened up about the roots, when a stimulating fertilizer or chicken droppings should be worked into the soil.

As soon as the plant begins growth water should be abundantly supplied, together with ventilation by lifting the sash as the air grows warmer.

Care of Stock.

The care of stock takes precedence of other kinds of work at this season. The animals are now in their winter quarters and wholly dependent on the owner or caretaker. Their present condition and future usefulness will largely correspond with the carefulness and good judgment exercised in their favor during the coming few months.

Comfortable stables, judicious feeding and kindly treatment are things that will pay right along.—American Cultivator.

NEWS NOTES

The bureau of soils has on file at the present time requests for the mapping of 215 counties located in forty states and territories and aggregating upward of 150,000 square miles.

The department of agriculture reports its production of a "very excellent variety of sweet orange—a large round blood orange nearly seedless."

Winter barley, known as Tennessee Winter, has been introduced into northern latitudes and acclimated as far north as Kansas. It is claimed to yield much better than spring barley, besides furnishing winter pasturage under some conditions.

Secretary Wilson in his annual report again praises the new citrus fruits produced by the department scientists, especially the hybrid hardy orange to which the name of citrange has been given.

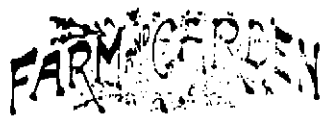
Threatened first by bicycle, then trolley car and automobile, horses on farms have gone right on increasing in value. According to latest figures, they were worth last winter \$1,200,000,000, and their number was over 17,000,000. Mules also are steadily increasing and are worth \$252,000,000.

Better Than References.

"Can you give me references from your last place?"

"No, ma'am. The last woman I worked for was Mrs. Libby that used to live next door to you. She an' I couldn't get along at all. You don't know how mean she is. I could tell you ever so many—"

"You may come."—Chicago Tribune.

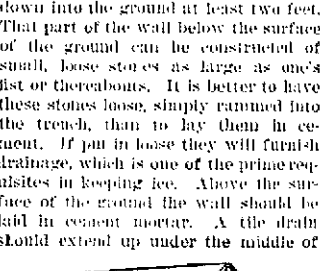


ICE SUPPLY.

A Householder's Guide for One or Two Families on a Farm.

It is not necessary to build a large house to furnish all of the ice necessary for one or two families on a farm. The following is a properly constructed and the ice properly packed. A building to be 12 feet, with twelve foot studding, has ample capacity.

A stone or a gravel wall should be built about a foot above the surface of the ground. This wall ought to extend down into the ground at least two feet. That part of the wall below the surface of the ground can be constructed of small, loose stones as large as one's fist or thereabouts. It is better to have these stones loose, simply rammed into the trench, than to lay them in cement. If you in loose they will furnish drainage, which is one of the prime requisites in keeping ice. Above the surface of the ground the wall should be laid in cement mortar. A tie drain should extend up under the middle of



ICEHOUSE, SHOWING DOORS.

the house, and it would be better to have two. Now fill the building full of loose cobbles, up to the height of the wall. This not only furnishes drainage, but it forms an air chamber, breaking the connection with the earth, and prevents melting from the bottom.

Sawdust can be placed on top of these cobbles and tramped in to form a smooth surface for the placing of the ice. Some people may think that putting this foot of loose cobbles in the bottom is unnecessary, and yet experience has proved to me that it is a necessary part of the icehouse.

For sills for the building proper use 2 by 6 inch stuff, laying it double, so that the corners can be lapped and the building made strong. Set up 2 by 6 joists eighteen inches apart. Board on the outside with common lumber, then put on paper and cover the paper with common clapboards or ship-lap.

The inside can simply be celled up with any good lumber, avoiding cracks as much as possible, so that sawdust will not get into the space between the studding. This forms a dead air space of six inches. It is not necessary to put building paper on the inside, because when the sawdust is packed against the sheathing it makes an air tight space.

For a roof one can use shingles or any kind of modern roofing. The outside doors should be double and placed in the end of the building, with building paper between. The bottom door should extend from the ground up nearly to the plate, or, if this is thought too long a door for convenience, two doors may be used. Then above the plate, which will be in the peak of the building, a door should be made, because the space for the lower door will be filled in filling the house.

Place the ice, leaving a six or eight inch space between the ice and the inside of the building. Place the cakes on edge rather than flat, because they are then more easily taken out. In front of the doorway simply put in short boards which fit in even with the inside sheathing. After every lay-

er of ice is put in, place sawdust along the outside and jam it well down. Put the boards across the doorway as the icehouse is filled; then when the outside door is shut this will also leave a dead air space in the doorway. Use plenty of sawdust on top of the ice. It ought to be a foot thick.

In taking out the ice be careful to cover well with sawdust. There ought to be a small ventilator on the top of the icehouse, or it can be ventilated by cutting holes in the peak on either end. Also have the rafters two inches higher than the edge of the plate, so that the air can come in under the eaves. Ice will not keep well in a poorly ventilated house.—Colon C. Little in American Agriculturist.

The Eastern Wood Lot.

Throughout a large part of the eastern states nearly every farm has its wood lot. From that wood lot, which is often all that remains of the vast forests which originally clothed the region, the farmer supplies his own needs. It furnishes him with fuel, fence posts, rails, poles, and even with timber, boards and shingles to keep the farm buildings in repair. A well managed wood lot is therefore a very valuable part of the farm, and the sum total of all farm wood lots represents a very large national asset.

Certified Milk.

A large part of the programme at the New York State Dairymen's meeting to be held at Binghamton Dec. 13 will be given to a discussion of "certified milk." This society tries to be up with the times, and probably no phase of dairymaking is now attracting more attention than this production of high class milk.—Rural New Yorker.

COBBLESTONE BOTTOM.

er of ice is put in, place sawdust along the outside and jam it well down. Put the boards across the doorway as the icehouse is filled; then when the outside door is shut this will also leave a dead air space in the doorway. Use plenty of sawdust on top of the ice. It ought to be a foot thick.

In taking out the ice be careful to cover well with sawdust. There ought to be a small ventilator on the top of the icehouse, or it can be ventilated by cutting holes in the peak on either end. Also have the rafters two inches higher than the edge of the plate, so that the air can come in under the eaves. Ice will not keep well in a poorly ventilated house.—Colon C. Little in American Agriculturist.

The Eastern Wood Lot.

Throughout a large part of the eastern states nearly every farm has its wood lot. From that wood lot, which is often all that remains of the vast forests which originally clothed the region, the farmer supplies his own needs. It furnishes him with fuel, fence posts, rails, poles, and even with timber, boards and shingles to keep the farm buildings in repair. A well managed wood lot is therefore a very valuable part of the farm, and the sum total of all farm wood lots represents a very large national asset.

Certified Milk.

A large part of the programme at the New York State Dairymen's meeting to be held at Binghamton Dec. 13 will be given to a discussion of "certified milk." This society tries to be up with the times, and probably no phase of dairymaking is now attracting more attention than this production of high class milk.—Rural New Yorker.

COBBLESTONE BOTTOM.

er of ice is put in, place sawdust

The Mercury.

Published by Franklin in 1784.

JOHN F. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131

House Telephone 1040

Saturday, January 20, 1908.

The ice men are wearing a very anxious look.

Walter Camp says that the athletic fund at Yale has now reached \$100,000 and he wants to know how to spend it. When it is considered that this amount represents only the savings of the various athletic organizations for the last ten years the amount that is hoarded in the course of a year is better realized.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are purchasing land for their tunnel approaches in Providence and it is promised that work will begin at an early day of digging the hole through College Hill. The people of this section of the State hope to see the work pushed to a speedy conclusion.

The recent attack upon President Roosevelt by Senator Tillman on the floor of the Senate has not injured the man against whom it was directed but has only thrown added light upon the character of the Senator from South Carolina. The attack was totally uncalculated for and was deeply regretted by Democrats as well as Republicans.

N. K. Hopkins, counsel for the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co., states that all the details preliminary to the construction of a \$6,000,000 canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay have nearly been completed. The work of digging will begin this spring and will be finished in two and a half years. One of the most eminent engineers in the world will have charge of the work.

The death of Marshall Field of Chicago marks the end of one of Chicago's pioneers in business. Mr. Field, although a New England man, engaged in business in Chicago long before the great fire, and his firm was one of the few whose credit was not impaired by that memorable disaster. He was a man of strict integrity and had made his immense wealth not by speculation nor by restraint of trade but by honest legitimate business methods.

The resignation of Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph. D., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will be deeply regretted, not only by members of his congregation but by his many friends throughout the city. Dr. Mead is an honest, earnest and enthusiastic worker, one who is broad enough to take an active interest in the welfare of Newport as well as in his church. The departure of such a man leaves a gap that is hard to fill, but his many friends will wish him the best of success in his new field of labor.

The failure of the Provident Savings & Banking Company of Boston has given rise to some peculiar complications. The savings bank commissioners have come in for their share of blame, and General Dalton, the former head of the institution, is suffering from mental trouble. L. W. Burtin, treasurer of the defunct concern, is now in Canada "to secure a rest and avoid embarrassment," as he naively puts it, while there is now under way an investigation of police officials who assisted him in an apparently innocent effort to remove some of his possessions from the bank. The case will probably be in the public eye for some time.

To the student of American history there is something familiar about the life story of M. Clement Armand Fallieres, who was on Wednesday elected President of the republic of France. It appears that a poor boy has the same chance in France that he does in the United States. The new President was born in 1841, the son of a magistrate's clerk and the grandson of a blacksmith. Early in life he chose to better his condition by studying law, and for a number of years pursued his profession as a country barrister. Branching out into politics, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and soon distinguished himself. When the Duclerc cabinet was formed he received the appointment to the ministry of the interior, later succeeding Duclerc as premier. Fallieres' ministry did not last a month. In 1896 he became a senator, and in 1899 the President of the Senate.

On another page of this issue will be found an article from the Army and Navy Journal giving a consideration of an article by Admiral Luce in the North American Review on the subject of engineers in the Navy. Admiral Luce very rightly takes the stand that an engineer in the navy should be trained with a special view to his ability in the engineering and not on the quarter deck. The engineer is not put aboard a warship to fight but to enable others to do the fighting, for without a competent engineer force a vessel is at a sad disadvantage. To become a competent engineer, capable of taking full care of the machinery of a three-million dollar battleship, requires years of study and work, and it is folly either to ask a line officer to devote his time to this study or to expect an embryo engineer to waste his time on the study of military tactics. The line officer and the engineer officer are engaged in duties as far apart as are those of the lawyer and the civil engineer, both performing equally important duties but requiring different courses of study. Uncle Sam should bear this in mind when educating his sons for naval service.

Army Transport System.

A remarkable exposition of the fatal weakness of the many transport resources in case of war is contained in a paper prepared by the General Staff transmitted by Secretary Taft to Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission, in charge of the shipping bill now pending before the Senate. In the course of its work in preparing in time of peace for war, the General Staff has discovered that even the present limited military force could not be transported over sea in case of a war with a foreign country or to defend our insular possessions unless there should be an immediate and great increase in the number of American steamships suitable for transport service.

It is pointed out that foreign shipping could not be drawn upon in time of war, because of the neutrality laws, so that under present conditions, "the quick first blow," so very and increasingly important, cannot be struck at all.

The report urges that there should be on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a number of suitable ships afloat, but, if engaged in foreign trade, it is not probable that one-third of those on either ocean could be obtained and made ready in 15 days.

"Assuming this ratio," says the report, "it follows that to provide suitable ships for a rapid movement of two divisions from either coast, there should be not less than 60 of the larger and 54 of the smaller size afloat in Atlantic and the same in Pacific waters, or 120 of the larger and 108 of the smaller size in all, an aggregation of 228 vessels."

The report declares that no such fleet as would be needed for an over-sea expedition could be furnished out of the present resources of the American merchant marine.

City Milk Supply.

An interesting report on the milk supply of Boston, New York and Philadelphia has been published by the department of agriculture. It gives statistics showing the magnitude of the business, methods of shipment, consumption and map showing the source of the product.

The milk supply of Boston, the report says, really means the milk supply of what is known locally as "Greater Boston," including at least nine municipalities, with a population of 840,000. From 80 to 85 per cent. is transported by railroad and the remainder in wagons. It is estimated that the supply reaches 1,250,000 cans, containing 8 1/2 quarts each, monthly, with a consumption per capita per day of about .76 to .86 pints, according to estimates of population.

The Massachusetts board of health is making an inspection of the dairies supplying Boston with milk. A competent veterinarian is employed to take charge of the work. Not only is the state board of health making investigations, but the city board also does inspection work, particularly along bacteriological lines.

The Greater New York milk supply is handled to a large extent to 40 quarts. Considering the question from a theoretical standpoint and averaging many reports and estimates, the report says, it is found the average consumption of milk exceeds half a pint per capita a day. This indicates the daily consumption of 3,500,000 people to be 875,000 quarts of milk, not including cream. Eighty-seven per cent. of Philadelphia's milk supply comes from comparatively nearby sources. Five thousand cows are reported to be within the city limits. The feature of the business is the Philadelphia Milk Exchange, an incorporated organization of dealers, which handles a greater part of the milk received and sold in the city, and which once a month meets to consider and decide upon the price of milk for the coming month.

It is safe to infer, the report says, that if the cream consumed were eliminated on the same basis as the milk consumption, the industry would be shown to amount to over 1,500,000 quarts daily, for which more than 200,000 cows would be required to produce the supply. The report says that the health commissioner of New York estimates that 87 per cent. of the milk and cream consumed in Greater New York is produced in the state, coming from distances varying from 40 to 400 miles. Reference is made to the problem of sanitation, which is difficult, for the report says it must deal with the thousands of producers, then with the conditions at the shipping station, with the manner of transportation and finally the manner of retailing in the city.

The supply for Philadelphia for 1907 was 111,242,000 quarts. The report says there have been some attempts at consolidation of the larger concerns of milk dealers in accordance with the spirit of the times, but they have never succeeded, largely on account of the unpopularity of "trusts."

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad evidently means business in constructing a new tunnel under the hill at the east side of Providence. Permission was granted by the Legislature some months ago, and since that time the road has been engaged in preparing plans, etc., for the vast work. This week comes the announcement of the purchase of a number of pieces of property in Providence which will give the railroad most of the land that it desires for the tunnel. Some smaller pieces will have to be condemned under the right of eminent domain. The previous owners of the land sold this week state that they are not required to give possession before the first of next June, which probably indicates about the time that the railroad will be ready to begin work.

The coroner decides that the New Haven tragedy was the result of outside but there are many puzzling points that the public would much like to see cleared up. The prominence of the parties concerned and the mysterious manner of the death of Mr. Edwards has made the case one of unusual interest.

Rhode Island College.

Twenty-three students are registered for the poultry course and are now in attendance. One more has been registered for the last half, making a total of twenty-four. Of the total number, nine are from Rhode Island, six are from Massachusetts, five are from other States and four from foreign countries. This week the class will visit the Boston Show on Thursday; Friday will be spent in visiting plants in Reading and vicinity; and on Saturday excursions will be made to the poultry plant of Messrs. W. D. Rudin, A. C. Dutton, A. C. Hawkins and C. D. Latham.

The class has begun incubation work and next week will be devoted principally to the study of foods and feeding. The capacity of the plant is now taxed to the utmost, especially in housing the students and in appliances for incubation and brooding. It is becoming apparent that while the plant was made as large as possible with the funds available, it will not be long before it will be inadequate for the demands which will be made upon it. Men students have in all cases elected to stay in the barracks-like attic of the poultry house rather than to seek the more homelike accommodations at a distance, in the village. There are three ladies in the class who have had to seek rooms in the village and have to tramp from one-half to three-fourths of a mile to their work because other suitable accommodations for them are not available.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1907 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1908. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent Jan. 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 25, cool wave 22 to 26. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 23, cross west of Rockies by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern states 28. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Jan. 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about Jan. 26, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30.

This disturbance will come with a period of comparatively warm weather but temperatures will not go very high. It will be preceded by cold weather and followed by a cold wave accompanied by snow in northern, rain in southern states. The weather features accompanying this disturbance will develop a little greater than usual intensity but the storms will not be very severe.

Following January 20 cold weather will generally prevail for three or four days and then a considerable rise in temperature but the cold wave later will make the last ten days of January average colder than usual.

By accident I left one set of cycles out of the calculation for the first week in January causing an error in the forecast. Next bulletin will give general forecasts of February weather. That month has much to do in preparing the soil in the southern states for the coming crops, particularly for the truck gardening that supplies our northern cities with early vegetables and fruits. Indications now point to generally dry weather.

General Manager Samuel Higgins of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. says that the road will have electric passenger trains running west from Stamford this year, and that work will then be begun in extending the service to New Haven. Mr. Higgins hopes that all passenger trains between New York and Stamford will be moved by electricity by Sept. 1. While the entire division between New York and New Haven may not be completed in 1907, it will be finished as soon as possible, and all passenger traffic between New York and New Haven will be handled by electric locomotives. Steam locomotives will handle the freight traffic as at present.

The New Haven R. R. interests have placed an order with the Gramps for three large freight steamers, to be delivered next January, and will start another outside route between New York and Boston to compete with the all-water route of the Metropolitan line. R. T. Haskell, who has been connected with the Metropolitan Steamship Co. for 38 years, latterly as traffic manager, has assumed charge of the Sound line of the New Haven R. R.

The great oil magnates are meeting with trouble all over the country. Several of the middle western States are engaged in active efforts to break up their power within the State limits, and the conduct of such of the high officials of the company as have been called to testify leads the unprejudiced observer to think that they are afraid of the investigation. But the great oil trust has been through some tight places before and has survived.

The World says John D. Rockefeller is not the richest man in the world. That distinction belongs to Alfred Beit, who owns half the gold and diamond mines of South Africa. His wealth is placed at \$1,000,000,000 and his yearly income at \$52,500,000 or \$100 a minute.

In addition to the federal proceedings, suit was shortly be started by the attorney-general of Illinois to oust the Standard Oil from that State for alleged dividing of territory.

A doctor in Connecticut is being sued by his former domestic on a charge that he threw her down stairs. There is many a timid householder that envies the doctor his nerve.

Election of Officers.

United Congregational Church.
Clerk—A. Russell Manchester.
Treasurer—J. L. Perry.
Trustees, for five years—William P. Buffum, Superintendent of Sunday School—John H. Loeble.
Assistant Superintendent—Miss Eliza S. Allen.
Secretary and Treasurer—Roland J. Easton.
Sunday School Committee—Mrs. B. H. H. Sherman, Mrs. Roland J. Easton, Horace S. Brown.
Librarian—Lawrence Thompson.
Deacons—J. L. Perry, for six years; A. Russell Manchester, for four years; to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry A. Heath.
Members of Church Committee—Walter S. Langley, for three years; William P. Buffum for two years.

Washington Matters.

The Philippine Tariff Bill Under Debate—Joint Statehood Bill May Pass—Secretary of Agriculture Wants More Help.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1908. The House has agreed to wind up the debate on the Philippine tariff bill on Monday. There are thirty-seven speeches scheduled to be delivered in that time, twenty-five of them for the bill and twelve against it. Of course the most of them will simply go into the record under "leave to print," and there will not be much illumination for the House in those that are delivered, most of the members having already made up their minds which way they are going to vote. The House leaders say that there is no question about the bill passing, though the Democrats insist that they are in a position to make a hard if not a winning fight. As to the rights and wrongs of the case, the claims of the opponents are fundamentally opposed. The sugar men, who hope to defeat the measure, claim that the reduction of the tariff will throw a million tons of Philippine sugar on the American market annually and that there is plenty of land and plenty of labor to insure this production. The advocates of the bill on the other hand say that the islands can not send more than 200,000 tons of sugar a year to this country and that they cannot produce more than this amount for export for many years to come. If the higher figures should be right, it would be a serious blow to the best and cause sugar interests of this country, but there is very little likelihood that they are. Of course no one will pretend that the importation of hemp is going to hurt this country and there is no question that the Payne bill will make for the general prosperity of the islands.

One of the arguments that is being used against the Philippine bill by the sugar men is that it will kill the best sugar industry in this country and that this in turn will kill the great irrigation development of the west. This to anyone who knows the real situation is the clearest moonshine. There have been several big sugar refineries put up where the government engineers have located irrigation works in the west, but the anxiety of the sugar men has not been as to the market for their sugar. It has merely been a question whether the farmers would guarantee them enough land annually in sugar beets to make their undertaking worth while. The latest instance of this has been under the great Bellefourche project in South Dakota. There might be a lot written about this project, for it involves the reclamation of 85,000 acres of land and will call for the biggest earth dam in the world, a dike a mile long and 115 feet high, more than half the cubic contents of the pyramid of Cheops. All the capital has been subscribed and the plans drawn for an immense refinery near the dam even since the talk of a reduction in the Philippine tariff has been going on. The only thing that the promoters are waiting for now is not to see whether the Philippine bill is going to pass but to see whether the farmers will guarantee them a certain acreage in sugar beets. This is a very fair indication that the opponents of the Payne bill are not afraid of its wrecking their industry but merely of its reducing by a very little their profits.

The insurrection in the House which was not aimed primarily at the Payne bill but at the Hamilton bill for joint statehood, has not yet been crushed, but the speaker says that it will be and he is going to make an example of the new members who had the temerity to break the party lines. There is suggestion of compromise in the air now. It is to the effect that the vote on the bill shall be taken in two sections, one on the question of joint statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory and the other for Arizona and New Mexico. If this were done it might heal the breach between the opposing factions. There are single states both in Arizona and Indian Territory, but the sentiment in Arizona is the thing that is causing the real trouble, and if there is a loop hole left to let out the single states in that territory, all may be well.

Some reflections have been cast on the Secretary of Agriculture both by members in the House and by a number of the eastern papers for his recommendation of an immediate appropriation of \$135,000 for additional microscopes for the Agricultural Department. The way the Secretary himself explains it makes the matter very simple. The importers of meat stuffs in Germany are trying to get ahead of the new tariff law which goes into effect on March 6th. They have ordered and want to order in this country about \$50,000,000 worth of meat products, principally pork. Now pork under the German law cannot be imported from America without a government examination for trichina. The packing houses here are eager to make the sales, but there is not a sufficient force of meat inspectors to get off the orders before the new tariff goes into effect. Some of the packers have begged to be allowed to pay for the examinations themselves without expense to the government, but this cannot be done under the law. That is the reason for the sudden demand for more money from Secretary Wilson. It is not a hold up of Congress but a real and very pressing emergency. It does not look now as though he would get the money in time to have the orders executed, and if he does not there will be the best part of \$50,000,000 worth of export orders going begging simply through the stupidity of a few members of Congress who apparently have not even taken the trouble to find out why Congress is being "held up" as they express it for more money just at this time.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.

The Southern Railway offers two High Class Tours to and through California and return under Personal Escort from Washington, the tours being in charge of agent whose frequent trips over the entire route enable him to describe with interesting detail every feature pertaining thereto either while traveling or at stop-over points. Opportunity to see the National Capital with its Diplomatic, Social or Legislative functions, two days at New Orleans, one day at San Antonio, one at El Paso to see Juarez, Old Mexico, then California from Redlands to San Francisco in the Green Sea when it is most attractive in climate and flora. The California Coast Line with its exquisite marine views, Old Mission and an infinity of interesting detail. The return is through Salt Lake, Colorado, and Chicago, with appropriate stops. Tickets may be purchased from eastern points for round trip, joining the tour of Washington. Apply to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington St., Boston.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

On the President's Trail.

Within the next two or three months a good deal of newspaper and magazine material, designed to show that President Roosevelt is losing his grip, will be printed. Special writers for both high class and low class publications are now coming here on assignments to write on such topics as "Coming Back to the President," "The Rising Tide Against the President," "The President His Past High Tide in His Popularity," etc. Possibly the very fact that publishers are asking for stories of this character is highly significant, but it looks to an unbiased observer as if some persons had set out to make a case whether the evidence sustained them or not.—Washington Cor. Boston Transcript.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Hitching, Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN EXTERMINATOR fails to cure in 6 to 11 days. 50c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1908.	STANDARD TIME.				
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs
1st	7 20	7 21	7 22	7 23	7 24
2nd	7 21	7 22	7 23	7 24	7 25
3rd	7 22	7 23	7 24	7 25	7 26
4th	7 23	7 24	7 25	7 26	7 27
5th	7 24	7 25	7 26	7 27	7 28
6th	7 25	7 26	7 27	7 28	7 29
7th	7 26	7 27	7 28	7 29	7 30
8th	7 27	7 28	7 29	7 30	8 1
9th	7 28	7 29	7 30	8 1	8 2
10th	7 29	7 30	8 1	8 2	8 3
11th	7 30	8 1	8 2	8 3	8 4
12th	8 1	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 5
13th	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 5	8 6
14th	8 3	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7
15th	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7	8 8
16th	8 5	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9
17th	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10
18th	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11
19th	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12
20th	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12	8 13
21st	8 10	8 11	8 12	8 13	8 14
22nd	8 11	8 12	8 13	8 14	8 15
23rd	8 12	8 13	8 14	8 15	8 16
24th	8 13	8 14	8 15	8 16	8 17
25th	8 14	8 15	8 16	8 17	8 18
26th	8 15	8 16	8 17	8 18	8 19
27th	8 16	8 17	8 18	8 19	8 20
28th	8 17	8 18	8 19	8 20	8 21
29th	8 18	8 19	8 20	8 21	8 22
30th	8 19	8 20	8 21	8 22	8 23
31st	8 20	8 21	8 22	8 23	8 24

FARM READY STOCKED.

For Sale in Middletown, R. I.

Thirty-five acres under cultivation—to splendid order—dairy, greenhouses, grapeery, horse barn and cow barn, chicken houses and brooder, comfortable farm house, ample stock for a man and large family. Will sell, with stock, 1 horse, cattle and poultry, everything in running order. Price \$22,500, with land \$200 on mortgage at 5 per cent. This is a place within 2 miles of Newport, and eminently suitable for any wealthy country farmer who desires to have a perfect country farm. For permit to see apply to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office 182 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Marriages.

In this city, 17th inst., by the Rev. Walter Lowrie, Susan B. Vernon to George A. Hazard.
In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., Oscar Garfield Utter and Jennie Bird McCarty, both of this city.
In this city, 18th inst., John A. Ward, of Middletown, R. I., aged 79 years.
In this city, 18th inst., Johanna Innes, daughter of John S. and Georgina S. Gurrie, aged 18 years.
In this city, 18th inst., Catherine Johnson, aged 72 years.
In this city, 17th inst., at the residence of her parents, 44 Third street, Anna Frances, daughter of Daniel J. and Margaret Moriarty.
In this city, 18th inst., at his residence, 18 Sumner street, James Boynton.
In this city, 18th inst., Mary J., wife of Clement E. Graham, in her 83d year.
In Jamestown, 14th inst., Jennie, daughter of Mrs. Annie Thompson, in the 17th year of her age.
In Jamestown, 18th inst., John E., son of John R. and Isabelle E. Caswell, aged 8 months.
In Portsmouth, 11th inst., Joseph S. Tallman, in his 83d year.
In Little Compton, 14th inst., Ella F., wife of George F. Blay, in her 54th year.
In Providence, 18th inst., David Sherman Matthews, 32, 18th inst., Lucy A., widow of Otis Steere, 37, 18th inst., Albert C. Allen, 30.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., at the residence of John Sullivan, 5 Richmond street, Ann, widow of Michael Curney, age 100 years and 3 months.
In this city, 12th inst., Cynthia A., widow of William Smith, aged 77 years.
In this city, 14th inst., John B. Ward, of Middletown, R. I., aged 79 years.
In this city, 18th inst., Johanna Innes, daughter of John S. and Georgina S. Gurrie, aged 18 years.
In this city, 18th inst., Catherine Johnson, aged 72 years.
In this city, 17th inst., at the residence of her parents, 44 Third street, Anna Frances, daughter of Daniel J. and Margaret Moriarty.
In this city, 18th inst., at his residence, 18 Sumner street, James Boynton.
In this city, 18th inst., Mary J., wife of Clement E. Graham, in her 83d year.
In Jamestown, 14th inst., Jennie, daughter of Mrs. Annie Thompson, in the 17th year of her age.
In Jamestown, 18th inst., John E., son of John R. and Isabelle E. Caswell, aged 8 months.
In Portsmouth, 11th inst., Joseph S. Tallman, in his 83d year.
In Little Compton, 14th inst., Ella F., wife of George F. Blay, in her 54th year.
In Providence, 18th inst., David Sherman Matthews, 32, 18th inst., Lucy A., widow of Otis Steere, 37, 18th inst., Albert C. Allen, 30.

LEAD'S SHORTAGE MADE GOOD

Needham, Mass., Jan. 17.—According to the report of the expert accountants who had been engaged to examine the accounts of the late Town Treasurer Ladd, who died last August, there was a deficit of \$10,000. The report was made public last night, and it was further stated that the family of the late treasurer had paid over to the selectmen the sum of \$10,000 to cover the shortage.

"POOR RICHARD"

Philosopher Franklin Honored

In City of His Birth

Boston, Jan. 18.—Of all Bostonians whose deeds have been such as to warrant them place in the history of the nation, none have been honored by commemorative exercises so extensive as those held yesterday celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. The Commonwealth, the city, the public schools, the literary and historical societies, the typographical organizations, all united in speaking words of eulogy and in otherwise doing honor to the memory of the great American patriot. The exercises at Symphony hall were participated in by Governor Gould, Mayor Fitzgerald, ex-Mayor Green, the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, and others of note. The graves of Franklin's parents in the Granary burying ground were decorated and the gates of that old burial place were open to all who cared to enter. The national flag was raised over every school and in every school anniversary exercises were held. At the hotels, in the evening, various patriotic and technical societies banqueted and listened to speeches extolling the deeds and memory of the great Franklin.

RADICAL REFORMS

Otherwise There Will Be No More Football at Harvard

Boston, Jan. 16.—Football has been abolished at Harvard, pending a reform in the game that will be acceptable to the board of overseers, according to an official announcement from the university. The discontinuance of the game is a result of a vote taken at a secret meeting of the board of overseers, when it was decided that intercollegiate football at Harvard would not be permitted until the rules and regulations had been so changed and amended as to remove what the overseers regard as the evils of the present game.

The overseers accepted unanimously the opinions of a special committee that the game as at present played is essentially bad in every respect; that the method of formation absolutely encourages trickery and foul play, and that the result is bad for the morals of the players as well as for the body. The committee declared that if changes were to be made no man now a member of the so-called intercollegiate rules committee should have a hand in it, the committee believing that these persons are so far committed to the present system that they could not agree to such changes as are absolutely necessary to produce a decent, clean, pleasurable contest, "instead of the present apology for a rough and tumble fight."

Bank Commissioners Resign

Boston, Jan. 15.—After a conference with Governor Culver, called by the governor, Warren E. Locke and James O. Otis, two of the three savings bank commissioners of this state, sent their resignations to the governor and the governor accepted them in a letter in which he said that the commissioners had frankly admitted that, until last September, they had neglected to inspect such corporations, through their misconstruction of the law, as the Provident Securities and Banking company.

"Countess de Betancourt" Dead

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Anita De McMurray, also known as the "Countess de Betancourt," 75 years old, once famous because of her claim to ownership of vast estates in Spain and Cuba of the value of \$22,000,000, died at her home here under circumstances that warranted the coroner in detaining her son, John, pending the outcome of the coroner's inquest. Neighbors had heard screams in the house and cries of murder, but no one interfered.

One Vote to Oust Dewey

MONEY MATTERS

Motive Ascribed For the Tragedy at Pembroke

BULLET IN ONE BRAIN

Other Bodies So Badly Burned That No Indication of Cause of Death Remains—Quarrel Over Division of Property

Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 19.—While the official report of the tragedy of Wednesday, by which the lives of all the eight members of the household of Charles H. Ayer were blotted out, will not be completed probably for several days, the county authorities believe that a dispute over money matters furnished the motive for Ayer's alleged crime.

The theory held by County Solicitor Clifford is that Ayer shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Laura Lakeman, that his wife interfered to protect her mother, and that, hoping to conceal the evidences of his act, the man in a frenzy put an end to the lives of the entire family. His own death by suicide occurred some hours later at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, in Chichester. Immediately upon the arrival of a messenger announcing the burning of his house, Ayer drew a revolver and fired a shot into his own brain.

According to the county authorities it is known that Ayer had trouble with his mother-in-law over the estate of her husband, the late Isaac Lakeman, who died about three years ago, leaving as his principal property the homestead farm on which the tragedy occurred. As administratrix of the estate, Mrs. Lakeman had recently disposed of the farm by sale to one of her sons, Lafayette Lakeman, though the latter had not taken possession. Ayer's desire for a division of the proceeds of this sale is said to have led to a dispute with Mrs. Lakeman, and this is considered by the authorities as pointing to the motive for the alleged wholesale murder.

The discovery yesterday of a bullet in the brain of the charred body supposed to be that of Mrs. Lakeman shows the manner of her death, but the bodies of the other victims were so incinerated that no indication of the cause of death remains. Only three cartridges were fired from the revolver with which Ayer shot himself, so that some other weapon must have been used in carrying out a part of the murderous work.

The authorities have a theory that after shooting Mrs. Lakeman, Ayer aimed a bullet at his wife, who had perhaps interfered to save her mother, and that he afterward killed the children and set fire to the house. The theory that the mother and children were locked in the cellar and burned to death is not regarded as likely, as it is believed that some at least would have been able to make their escape by the cellar window.

Mrs. Ayer was a woman of more than average strength, so that there is considered to be a strong likelihood that she met her death before Ayer made his supposed attack upon his five children. No noise of revolver shooting was heard by any neighbor, so that the time the tragedy was enacted is not known.

The bodies of all the victims of the tragedy rest together in the rooms of an undertaker in Suncook. No arrangements have been made yet for the funeral service.

Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 18.—What the authorities consider as the most appalling tragedy ever recorded in New Hampshire has been enacted in North Pembroke. Following the destruction of the farm buildings of Charles F. Ayer and the disappearance of seven members of Ayer's household yesterday forenoon, and the suicide of Ayer late yesterday afternoon at the home of his sister in Chichester, six miles distant, the announcement was made last night by County Solicitor Clifford that there was little doubt but that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

The victims of the tragedy were Charles F. Ayer, aged 43, killed himself by shooting; Mrs. Addie Ayer, his wife; Mrs. Isaac Lakeman, Ayer's mother-in-law; Flossie Ayer, aged 12; Alfred Ayer, aged 10; Bernice Ayer, aged 8; Andrew Ayer, aged 4, and a girl baby, all children of the Ayers.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Before the flames were noticed by neighbors Ayer drove to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, who lives in Chichester. Ayer arrived at his sister's house just after 10 o'clock and had dinner. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon. At 4 o'clock William Fowler, one of Ayer's nearest neighbors, went to the Bailey place and informed Ayer that his buildings had been burned. Ayer manifested some agitation, but made no statement as to what he would do. Instead he drew a revolver and, pointing it at his right temple, fired, and fell unconscious. Members of the household sent for a physician, but nothing could be done to save the man's life and he expired last night.

The authorities think it probable that the inmates of the house died several hours before the fire was seen. The report that the curtains had not been raised in the morning led to the theory that the seven members of the household were killed some time before daylight, possibly many hours before.

Edwards Declared a Suicide
New Haven, Jan. 18.—With a finding of suicide as the cause of death, and without comment whatever upon the evidence taken at an inquest lasting nearly two weeks, Coroner Mix has closed the case of the mysterious death of Charles A. Edwards of New York at the Abigail Miller homestead during the morning of Jan. 8.

MIDDIES ABUSED

Hazed Until They Lacked the Power to Continue

BLOEBAUM'S BRUTALITY

One You Had Punished For Refusing to Introduce Him to a Young Woman—The Accused an Appointee of County Clerk

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19.—Hazing of a brutal nature was revealed during the trial of Midshipman Chester Bloebaum more plainly than in any of the previous proceedings. Three fourth-classmen testified without the slightest hesitation that they had been hazed by Bloebaum until they were utterly exhausted, one severe physical exercise after another being required of them until they lacked power to continue. Bloebaum is an appointee of Congressman Champ Clark, who said recently on the floor of the house of representatives that he would arm a youth he sent to Annapolis with a bowie knife and a hatchet.

The witnesses in the trial of Bloebaum were clear and certain in their statements. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., the first of them, said that Bloebaum had put him on his head a number of times about 8 o'clock p. m., Sept. 22. He said that Bloebaum had made the rounds of the fourth-classmen's rooms, asking them to tell him when he was to leave Annapolis. If they did not answer correctly they were told to stand on their heads.

Oscar C. Green said that Bloebaum had stood him on his head and then had ordered him to precede Midshipmen De Sansure and himself and open the doors of all the fourth-classmen, announcing at the same time the approach of "their majesties, the Irishman and the Black Prince." They would repeat the questions, the witness said, and then stand the plebes on their heads.

William D. Kilduff said he was hazed to the point of collapse because he had gone to "Lovers Lane" in obedience to the request of a young lady. He said that Bloebaum had compelled him to stand on his head from 50 to 100 times, hang on the locker with feet extended and back to locker, perform the "crew" for about five minutes and do the "sixteenth" about 100 times, all in rapid succession. "I was used up," he said, in answer to a question, "and was sore for several days afterwards."

Kilduff said that Joseph M. Deem had been hazed at the same time. Deem corroborated the testimony of Kilduff and said that Bloebaum had put him on his head about 50 times and made him do the "sixteenth" and "leaning rest" until he was exhausted. John E. Sloan had to stand on his head only 10 or 15 times and did not mind it particularly, nor did Theodore H. Winter object particularly to the same thing, according to his testimony.

Edgar N. Caldwell of Glasgow, Ky., stated that Bloebaum had ordered him to write a letter to a young lady of his acquaintance in Annapolis fixing a date when Bloebaum could call. He had refused to do this, he said, and Bloebaum had made him lie on a box and raise and lower his legs until it was impossible for him to continue. Several other fourth-classmen gave testimony corroborative of the latter specification and of other parts of the charge. Bloebaum did not go on the stand nor offer any other witnesses in his defense.

Dismissal For Three Midshipmen
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18.—Midshipmen Marzoni and Foster of the first class and Coffin of the third class have been publicly dismissed from the United States navy for hazing plebes, or fourth-classmen. The order of the secretary of the navy was a short one and each case was addressed personally to the midshipman directly concerned.

Investigating Child Labor
Boston, Jan. 18.—In an open letter to Congressman Gardner, regretting his inability to appear before the congressional committee on labor on the question of child labor, Governor Guild urges a general investigation of the subject by national authorities and invites any such action to begin in Massachusetts, saying: "We will gladly try to correct any shortcomings."

Bay State Leads at Harvard
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—Statistics of the enrollment by states at Harvard university show that Massachusetts has a trifle over 50 percent of the whole. New York is second with 12 1/2 percent. The figures for Massachusetts are 2016, and for New York 494. Forty-eight states are represented. There are 94 students from foreign countries.

Pappy Governor Vardaman
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 19.—Governor Vardaman admits that he recently thrashed a convict at the executive mansion because the convict, while shining the governor's shoes, had made an impudent remark. The governor says he kicked the convict and then gave him a sound thrashing with a broom.

Electric Car Kills Farmer
Hudson, N. H., Jan. 18.—Ross Blake, 50 years old, a farmer of this town, was killed last night by an electric car. According to the motorman of the car, Blake was asleep on the car track on the further side of a curve, and the car was going at such speed that it was impossible to stop it.

Up to State Department
Washington, Jan. 19.—Strong representations have been made to Secretary Root by Mr. Quesada, the Cuban minister here, touching the forcible deportation from Key West of a number of striking cigarmakers of Cuban nationality. Secretary Root will make an immediate investigation.

FLOORING GAVE WAY

Over Sixty Persons Dropped In Church Cellar

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—The flooring of the vestibule of the Congregational church in Boylston Center collapsed last night under the weight of a crowd of people who were there to attend a turkey supper, and between 60 and 70 persons were precipitated into the cellar. One man was seriously injured, several others were so badly hurt that they required the attention of physicians, while nearly all suffered from shock and bruises. Henry L. Hopkins of Worcester was the most seriously hurt. One leg was fractured and he was also injured internally.

Just before the accident happened two trolley cars filled with people had arrived at the church. People who had already dined went into the vestibule of the building, intending to wait there for the beginning of an entertainment later in the church auditorium, and they were met by the new arrivals from the trolley cars. In the crush in the little vestibule some of the flutters beneath gave way and a hole was opened up under the feet of the throng. Through the opening three score or more persons dropped into the cellar, a distance of 10 feet. There was a wild scramble to escape, but cool-headed persons prevented a panic and the women and children were first assisted from the mass. A lamp fell with the flooring and broke, but the fire was extinguished before it had caused any damage.

Fitzgerald Emulates Franklin
Boston, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the directors of the Franklin fund, which has been accumulating for 106 years and which now amounts to almost \$500,000, Mayor Fitzgerald announced that he had decided to emulate Benjamin Franklin by donating \$1000 to form a fund that is to accumulate interest for 100 years. The donation, with its accumulations, is to be expended 100 years from now for the purpose or purposes which will, in the opinion of the managers composing the board at that time, best serve the interests of humanity.

Paradise For Vagabonds

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 19.—At the investigation of conditions at the house of correction here, Eugene W. Eastman, in charge of the dispensary at the institution, asserted that officers in Windsor, White River Junction and Hartford have induced tramps and vagabonds to go to the house of correction, which place the officers represented to the tramps as a sort of "hotel," for the sake of the commission they get on such arrests.

Boys Ask For Higher Wages

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 19.—About 25 boys employed as burrs in the milling department of the United States armory have struck for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. The boys claim that they put in the petition only upon learning that there was no chance for promotion to the milling machines, for which men are selected from a civil service list.

Timber Land Changes Hands

Bangor, Me., Jan. 19.—A sale of an unusually large tract of timber land has been made by the Rowland Pulp and Paper company to the Moosehead Investment company. The sale includes the greater portion of two small towns, known as the Bowdoin college grant and covering 33,500 acres. The amount of money involved in the transaction was not stated.

Divorce For Colonel Haggard

Portland, Me., Jan. 19.—Colonel A. C. P. Haggard, a retired British army officer, author and brother of H. Rider Haggard, has been granted a divorce by the supreme court here. The libel alleged that Mrs. Haggard left her husband in 1889, and that he had not seen her since that time. Intoxication was also alleged by Haggard. The two were married in 1883.

Suicide From a Bridge

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 19.—An unknown man jumped from the bridge over the Winooski river between this city and Winooski last night. The body went underneath the ice and probably will not be recovered for some time, if at all. Only a meagre description of the man could be obtained from those who saw him jump.

Manchester Has \$70,000 Fire

Manchester, Mass., Jan. 19.—A recently constructed wooden block on Union street, in the center of the town, occupied by the postoffice, telephone headquarters and several stores and offices, as well as a newspaper, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at \$70,000. The fire caught in the lower floor.

Marshal to Enforce Law

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 19.—City Marshal Sheehan has served notice upon the officials of athletic clubs of the city to the effect that no more boxing bouts can be held under the same conditions as heretofore. There must be no admission charged to bouts, and all attending must be bona fide members.

Doctors For Pure Food

Boston, Jan. 19.—A number of prominent Boston physicians have addressed letters to the Massachusetts delegation in congress urging them to support the pure food bill. The bill prohibits the adulteration of all food and drugs and calls for a proper labelling of all prepared foods.

Juvenile Courts Favored

Boston, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Boston school committee last night it was voted to send to the legislature bills providing for juvenile courts in this city, and for the extension of the terms of superintendent and supervisor of Boston schools from two to six years.

Patrick Granted a Reprieve

Albany, Jan. 18.—Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer convicted and now awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison next week for the murder of William M. Rice, an aged and very wealthy man in New York city in September, 1900, was reprieved yesterday afternoon by Governor Higgins until March 19.

THE LIBERAL TIDE

It Is Proving Too Powerful For the Unionists

DOWNFALL OF BALFOUR

Several Members of His Cabinet Among the Defeated—Results at Birmingham Due to Chamberlain and Local Influences

London, Jan. 19.—Taken altogether, the election returns are most disastrous from the Unionist standpoint. No less than six members of the Balfour ministry have been unseated, namely, Mr. St. J. Brodick, secretary of state for India; A. R. Law, E. G. Pretyman, secretary to the admiralty; Lord Stanley, postmaster general; A. E. Fellowes, president of the board of agriculture, and C. S. Dickson, solicitor general for Scotland.

Henry Chaplin, who was president of the local government board in the Salisbury ministry, is also among the defeated, who now include 11 members of the late cabinet. The defeat of A. R. Law will be a serious loss to the tariff reformers, as he has been looked upon as one of the ablest advocates of Chamberlain's policy.

Since the elections opened the Unionists have only gained three seats, while the ministerialists have gained 132 seats. The seats up to the present are distributed as follows: Liberals, 202; Unionists, 87; Laborites, 35; Nationalists, 40.

The continued Liberal triumphs make the results at Birmingham seem all the more remarkable and lend color to the contention of the Liberals that they were due exclusively to the force of Chamberlain's personality and to local influences, and that they had no connection whatever with the fiscal problem.

Mr. Chamberlain himself is evidently undaunted. Speaking at Smithwick last night, he asserted that there had been a fair fight at Birmingham on the question of fiscal reform. He added that there were two remedies for the existing social problems—socialism and tariff reform. For the moment, he said, the country preferred socialism, but when the quick remedies of the present government had failed there would be opportunity for his hobby and "no obstruction could prevent its taking root."

Former Premier Balfour and Premier Bannerman arrived on the same train at Ipswich, Scotland, to fulfill political engagements. The enormous crowd gathered on the platform prevented a meeting between the leaders, each of whom was greeted with a hurricane of cheers.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting on behalf of Sir Robert Finlay, the Unionist candidate for Ipswich burghs, predicted for the new government a very unhappy existence of five years.

Premier Bannerman, speaking at a Liberal meeting, characterized Balfour's statement that there was some sort of a compact between the Liberal government and John Redmond, the Nationalist, as nothing short of scandal. He said there was no foundation for such an allegation, and declared that there was no mystery whatever about the relations of the Liberals and the Nationalists.

State Treasury Is \$78,000 Short

Topeka, Jan. 17.—A total shortage in the Kansas state treasury of about \$78,000 is shown by the report of Accountant Morris in the treasury examination just closed, according to a summary of the report prepared by Governor Hoch. The report covers the two full terms of former State Treasurer Grimes and one term and six months of the administration of present State Treasurer Kelley.

Wainwright Gets Life Sentence

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 18.—John Wainwright was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in the second degree of his daughter, Ada E. Lindley, at his home in this city. Before sentence was passed Wainwright addressed the court, proclaiming his innocence and maintaining that the shooting of his daughter was an accident.

Steamer Cherokee Abandoned

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 16.—Captain Archibald, his two mates and the life-saving crews who had refused to leave the steamer Cherokee, which lies stranded on the treacherous Brigantine shoals, last night abandoned the vessel. The big vessel, which is valued at about \$500,000, will probably be a total loss.

Not an Office Seeker

Washington, Jan. 16.—J. C. Napier, the negro lawyer and banker of Nashville, who was recently offered the position of United States consul at Bahia, Brazil, called on the president and thanked him for the proposed appointment, but declined it.

Union College Drops Football

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the student body of Union college it was voted unanimously to abolish football as it is played at present. The action was entirely voluntary and the faculty took no hand in it.

New State Department Solicitor

Washington, Jan. 16.—James B. Scott of California, professor of law at Columbia university, New York, has been appointed solicitor of the state department to succeed Judge Fenfield, resigned.

Forgeries Amount to \$1,135,000

Cleveland, Jan. 19.—The bankers' committee, having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the failed brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., has definitely fixed the amount of alleged forged bonds put out by the late L. W. Prior at \$1,135,000. The total liabilities of the firm will not exceed \$3,000,000 and the assets remain at \$1,800,000.

Think of the comfort you will experience after renting

A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX

AND THE PRICE!
ONLY \$5.00 PER ANNUM
AND UPWARDS.

Newport Trust Co.,

303 THAMES STREET.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

MILLINERY SALE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

—AT—

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET

All our TRIMMED HATS reduced to half cost

Bargains in CHILDREN'S HATS.

Get your HATS now for the Holidays.

DOLL'S HATS and FRAMES,

DOLL'S HATS made to order.

Millinery Bargains at SCHREIER'S.

Pocahontas

Pittston

Georges Creek

Lehigh

Lyken's Valley

Reading

Lorberry

Cannel

COAL

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone 222.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,

Hecker's Buckwheat,

AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

We Beg to Announce That Our

SPRING LINES

—OF—

Carpets,

MATTINGS,

Wall Papers

AND

RUGS

Are now open, and in regard to price and quality are the best we have ever shown.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

The Proposal.

The garden was wonderful in its fresh spring beauty, the delicately tinted leaves, the fruit trees that were one immense bank of bloom, and the sunshine that played upon it all, throwing some of the colors into high relief and shading others, glowing richly in the soft shadows; tender perfumes hovered in the warm air, while fragile, delightful rustlings and whisperings were all that broke the silence.

Jean de Gace, as he opened the gate, drew in a long breath of happiness. From where he stood he could see the green sweep of the lawn, the graceful trees and winding walls; his heart grew light and, smiling, he bowed deeply to this paradise.

A white skirt fluttered near the edge of the little wood, moving with a quick rustling motion; he recognized the parrot, the dainty, rose-colored bird, and the white skirt, and as the owner of the parrot turned the corner he caught a glimpse of a beautiful face.

M. de Gace felt happier and younger than ever; his forty-five years slipped away from him as a dead leaf from its branch; he did not know what it was to grow old. He had married very early in life, and his wife, whom he adored, had died soon after the birth of their son; and since then, on account of the passionate earnestness with which he had thrown himself into his work, he had scarcely perceived the passing of the time. There was no touch of white among his brown hairs nor in his short mustache, and his step was quick and alert.

But during the last year, since the Mainfroy had moved into the country house that adjoined his own estate, he had grown younger than ever; he had scarcely noticed that his son Robert had left for Japan, as attaché to the French Embassy, nor that Miss Mand, his eldest niece, whom he had entered for the Oaks race, had suddenly gone lame. He was absorbed in one dominating thought that he was in love with Helen Mainfroy, and that, in all probability, should he ask her hand, it would be given him.

Suddenly she called to him. "I have just been down to see your horses run; Norfolk is simply superb." M. de Gace was enchanted, not with the compliment bestowed upon his horse, but with the bright joy of Helen's smile. He looked longingly at her, delighting in each fresh aspect of her beauty and then feeling that it was time for him to make some reply, he asked:

"Is your father here?" "Yes," she answered, conscious of his emotion, "he is settling his accounts in the summer house. I heard the little tinkle of the bell by the garden gate, and, thinking it was you, I came to meet you."

"How good of you!—Guess, if you can, who dropped down upon me yesterday, fresh from the skies, or rather from another world?"

"From another world?" "Yes; it was Robert, my young diplomat. I didn't expect him for another month, but he came through without stopping, and arrived without even sending me a telegram. He seemed to think it was an everyday affair to come back from Japan."

"I shall be very glad to meet him," said Helen, lowering her parasol.

"One reason of my coming here now was to ask your permission to bring him to call tomorrow," said M. de Gace slowly. He was silent for a moment, as if to give more emphasis to his words, and then he went on, his words coming crisply and his eyes fixed upon the ground.

"Robert is now definitely settled, his career is established, and he has nothing to do but to go ahead; he was still a good deal of a boy when he left for Japan, but he has come home a man; I do not need to worry any longer about him. And it is this fact that has decided me to take, with your father's permission, a step with whose nature I have already acquainted him."

In spite of himself, the man looked up to watch the effect of his words; Helen was standing motionless while the quick color played in her cheeks. Her little hand trembled upon the handle of her parasol as she traced vague patterns in the garden walk.

M. de Gace looked to take possession of this little hand, to tell her how much he loved her and ask her if she would be his wife. He felt instinctively that the moment was divine. Had he been younger, he would have done it, without pausing for an instant, but certain ages have their certain bashfulness. He was silent, timid and trembling as if he had been only twenty.

"You know we are always glad to see you," said Helen simply, breaking the long silence.

"Very well, then, I will come tomorrow. I will not disturb your father now."

"Why, are you going already? We have scarcely seen anything of you lately."

"You are good to say so." "Yes, Helen was good, she was beautiful and she was charming. M. de Gace kept repeating the words to himself as he walked beneath the tall, spreading elms, where, at the end of the driveway, a groom stood waiting, holding his horse. With naive care he constantly assured himself of her love, remembering how she always came to greet him, and her smiles and soft handshakes. Was it, after all, only sympathy that she felt for her lonely, agreeable neighbor? But, no, she had blushed just now, she understood the hidden meaning of his words, and she had said "Tomorrow." Besides, he had already spoken to Mr. Mainfroy, perhaps Helen's father had told her.

He stopped short, reining his horse suddenly.

"What if she only wants to marry me because I am rich and the Baron de Gace?"

He drove the thought away with a quick exclamation of anger, knowing it unworthy of the girl he loved, and touching the horse with the spurs, he galloped home. As he turned the corner, he saw his son Robert flashing down the road in front of him, on his bicycle, and from his seat upon his splendid animal M. de Gace compared himself with his son, thinking rapidly: "On the whole, I am better than he."

The next day, as the father and son entered the Mainfroy's parlor, they surprised Helen arranging her flowers. She had not looked for them so soon, and had not heard the carriage, and supposing herself alone for some time yet, she was still dressed in her loose, morning dress, her arms bare and her hair simply tied with a ribbon. M. de Gace uttered a smothered exclamation at the lovely picture she made among her flowers.

"Mercy me, let me run away!" she cried, seeing them stand suddenly before her.

"Before you go, please let me introduce my son," said the baron, smiling, "and please forgive us for coming so soon. We really couldn't wait."

Blushing very red, Helen lifted her eyes to those of the young man, standing so tall and straight beside his father. Their looks met and lingered. A moment later she had disappeared, closing the door behind her.

"Great heavens!" cried Robert, "how charming she is, and how pretty!" "You think so?" queried his father. "Yes, indeed, and I understand better now what you seemed to be hinting at yesterday, dad; I assure you that if this is the young lady of your choice, I am more than ready to fall in love with your plans. But do you suppose she would be willing to go off into foreign lands? For with my career?"

He was interrupted, for just then Mr. Mainfroy entered.

"My daughter has told me, my dear Robert," he began heartily, "and I understood immediately. You know what a daughterly affection she has for you and I know what a fine man your son is; we will speak frankly; will we not? We must wait a little to see how the young folks get along together, and then—"

M. de Gace looked at his son, whose eyes were shining brightly, and, without a single murmur of his face betraying him, he felt the agony in his heart. "Thank you, sir," he said quietly, "for your kind words about Robert. I hope you will allow him to come here often, for I think they will please each other. Robert is a good fellow."

And he added simply, "And Miss Helen is an adorable young lady."—Francis de Nonin, in Washington Post.

Mere Man.

His doctor said he had an iron constitution.

His friends declared that he had nerves of steel.

His uncle thought he had a wooden head.

The girls all said he had a heart of stone.

His enemies declared that there was more brass to him than anything else.

While others said he had a lot of sand,

And his admirers maintained that he was all wool and a yard wide.

She had diamonds in her eyes; her teeth were pearls, her lips were rubies, her ears were delicate emeralds, her hair was strands of burning gold; her skin was of velvet; she had roses in her cheeks.

Verily, verily they were mysteriously and wonderfully made.—Life.

Bright Sayings.

The fellow who marries for money sometimes buys a gold brick.

It is better to have too little confidence in yourself than too much in others.

The easiest thing in the world to make is trouble.

To indulge in the things we can't afford is the average man's idea of pleasure.

Joy cometh in the morning—unless you've been making a night of it.

We are told that love levels all things; but often it seems like an up-hill fight.

Lots of women are up to date in everything except their birthdays.

It's the hardest thing in the world to be frank and popular at the same time.

It takes a lot of imagination to write a successful love letter.—New York Times.

Pearls of Thought.

Opportunity is the measure of obligation.

Glory may be but another name for greed.

Better a blushing cheek than a black heart.

A man always finds what he looks for in a boy.

Salvation is a lot more than a salvage department.

It takes more than whitewash to set a man squarely with God.

The reckless extravagance of women's dress at the present day is little short of criminal insanity.—Marie Corelli.

Those who attempt to level never equalize; the levers only change and pervert the natural order of things.—Edmund Burke.

Peace comes from conscious intelligence and power, and not from hysterical, effeminate supplications for an ideal state.—Samuel Gompers.

Willing to Talk Freely.

"Is your husband up yet?" asked the early morning caller.

"I guess he is," replied the stern-looking woman.

"I'd like to say a few words to him."

"I'd like to say more than a few. He hasn't come home yet."—Philadelphia Press.

Music to Him.

"What do you think of the quartet?"

"I am delighted with it."

"What?"

"Tut, tut, man. I am a bitter enemy of one of the singers."—Detroit News.

"I hear that your last picture stands a good chance for the Academy prize."

"Remarkable friend to one of America's rising young artists."

"Oh, I have even higher hopes."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; it may be a bit cancelled in me, but I really think I stand some chance of having it accepted for a calendar."—Harper's Weekly.

Lady (at back door)—Well, what is it?

Hobo—Please, ma'am, I feel one uv me periodical this mornin' on.

Lady—My goodness! I hope you won't have it here!

Hobo—Dat's just wot I wants ter see yose hobart. Fer de small sum uv a dime I'll go somewhere else an' have it, ma'am.—Chicago News.

"Let's go out in your back yard," said Tommy Tucker, "and play in the wondrous."

"We haven't got any woodshed," said the other boy. "Have you got one in your back yard?"

"Yep."

"Keep wood in it?"

"None."

"What's it used for?"

"None of your business."

First Western Citizen—Are you married?

Second Western Citizen—Sure. Are you?

"Of course. Let's match guns."

"All right."

"Say, you've got the advantage of me in size an' caliber."

"What do you say to universal disarmament?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Interlocking Railway Interests.

The Vanderbilt group had its beginning in the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, 17 miles long, chartered in 1826 and opened in 1831, the first railroad built in New York State. Now the New York Central system reaches from Boston to the Black Hills, and it is said that more than half the people of the United States live in the territory covered by the Vanderbilt lines.

The first division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was chartered in 1846 and opened in 1850. In 1852 it moved 70,000 tons of freight in a year, now it frequently moves that much in an hour. It carries the heat of the continent. It carries one-sixth of all the passengers and one-fourth of all the freight moved in the United States—300,000 passengers and a million tons of freight per day. Recently the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired control of the Baltimore & Ohio, The New York tunnels and the New England interests of the road will soon give the Pennsylvania a continuous line of traffic from Chicago and Washington through Philadelphia and New York to Boston. And in union or alliance with the Erie or the Harriman or Hill would extend the Pennsylvania influence over the whole 3,000 miles from Boston to San Francisco.

The roads of the Morgan-Hill group already run from ocean to ocean, as do also the lines of the Vanderbilt-Harriman combine; if recent reports are true, the Gould lines go from the Lakes to the Gulf and from Salt Lake City to Pittsburg and Buffalo, and are trying hard to reach the Atlantic.

The Harriman interests are linked with the Morgan-Hill union and with the Vanderbilts, who in their turn are friendly to all the interests named, as is also the Pennsylvania. A combination of the New York Central with the Union Pacific, or the Pennsylvania with the Santa Fe, or even a practical federation of the Harriman-Hill-Morgan-Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania interests, will not surprise any one familiar with the movement of railway combination in the last dozen years.

The interlocking of interests and the forces making for closer alliance are increasing so rapidly that our leading authorities on Wall street tendencies, who have most excellent means of knowledge and have given close attention to the subject, predict the practical coalescence of the groups at no distant day.—Prof. Frank Parsons, in The Arena.

Could Not Catch Him.

The story of "One Cash Fare" reminds me of a case on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad a long time ago. They used to send spotters to see if the conductors reported all the money they took.

Mr. Andrews, superintendent, told the office boy to go up on a train to Plainfield and to pay his fare. When the conductor came in to settle his trip he did not report any money received this side of Plainfield. He said: "I did not." Mr. Andrews replied: "I think you did, and think I can prove it," and called the boy. "You went up with Mr. ——— to Plainfield yesterday, did you not?" "Yes, sir," said the lad. "Did you pay him your fare?" "No, sir, I bought a ticket." The conductor then said: "Mr. Andrews, I feel very bad that you should suspect me of doing anything like that." Mr. Andrews answered: "You don't feel half as bad as I do."—Cort. of Norwich Bulletin.

Consistency.

Herbert McFadden, at the funeral directors' annual convention in Philadelphia, declared consistency to be an overrated virtue.

"Because," he said, "we held the French method of embalming to be the best ten years ago, must we, for consistency's sake, stick to the French method now, when we know that the American method in every way surpasses it?"

"These upholders of consistency would go as far as the widow who wanted to have her husband cremated. She took the corpse to the crematory and the manager of the place said to her:

"We cremate here, madam, in both ways."

"Both ways? she repeated, confused."

"Yes," he explained, "the French way and the Italian way. Which do you prefer?"

"Oh," the widow said, brightening, "the French—the French, by all means. Poor John never could bear Italian cooking!"—Buffalo Enquirer.

Test for the Perfect Foot.

A test for the perfect foot is made as follows: Dip your feet in water or flour, then walk quickly and naturally across a bare floor. Now turn and examine the tracks made. If they show the outer rim of the foot straight but the inner line breaking, leaving a strong heel mark and a strong impression of the ball of the foot, with a break in the line on the inner side where the hollow of the foot escapes and your foot is strong, well arched and you should use your best endeavors to keep it so by wearing good and well made shoe leather.

If, on the other hand, the inner border shows a continuous line, as does the outer, all is not well, and measures should be taken to alleviate that which is wrong, either in the shoe leather worn or in the habit of walking.—London Daily Mail.

Liar or Fool.

"You say you're a plumber?"

"Yes."

"And sell ice in the summer?"

"Yes."

"And deal in coal during the winter?"

"Yes."

"And yet you're worth only \$10,000, 000,000,000? Boah!"—Louisville Post.

Sure Thing.

"S'pose Providence don't send you no turkey for Christmas."

"I ain't in de supposin' business. He fulfilled his contract when he gimme two foots ter walk ter whar de turkey live at."—Atlanta Constitution.

"I beg your pardon, waiter," said the tourist, in the railway restaurant, "did you say I had 20 minutes to wait or that it was 20 minutes to 8?"

"I said nayther," answered the Harbinger attendant, "I said yez had 20 minutes to ate, an' that's all ye had. Yer thrain's gone, now."—Cleveland Leader.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature

Chas. H. Fletcher

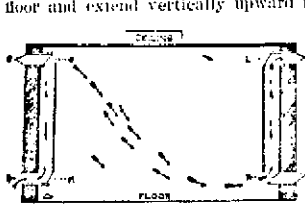
FARM GARDEN

SANITARY PIGGERY.

Satisfactory Plans to Secure Good Air and a Dry Floor.

An efficient system of ventilation is an important requirement in a piggery. The cold air should not enter in such a way as to strike directly upon the pigs, and the foul air is said to be best removed from near the floor. A system in use at the central experimental farm of Canada is here outlined:

It may be said to consist of a number of hollow shafts or tubes placed inside the pen in contact with or close to the walls. These hollow shafts start about one foot or eighteen inches from the floor and extend vertically upward to



SECTION OF PLAN OF VENTILATION.

within three or six inches of the ceiling. At the top and bottom these shafts turn at right angles and traverse the wall. They are also open to the air—that is, inside or outside air that shall flow through these shafts is controlled by means of dampers at the top and bottom, as described below.

The number and size of these ventilating shafts will of course depend upon the size of the piggery and the number of swine therein. There should, if possible, be one or more on each outside wall. The total area of the openings through the walls at the bottom should show about three square inches per animal housed in the pen. To illustrate, a piggery holding thirty head of swine should have four ventilators each 2 by 10, or six ventilators 2 by 6½, or eight each 2 by 6 inches inside measurement. The large area required is on account of half or more of the ventilators having to serve as outlets, because while those ventilators on the side which the wind strikes serve as inlets the ventilators on the opposite side serve as outlets.

In the diagram ventilators are shown on opposite walls and the swinging parts or doors set to allow air to enter by way of D and G from the left and leave the pen by way of K and E through the shaft on the right, entering it at the bottom, K, and going up and out at E, as indicated by arrows.

On the left, the trap or door H is set so as to prevent any air entering or going out at that point, while G is set to prevent any air entering or leaving the room at the opening C. The same may be said of doors L and K.

The doors are placed in these positions when the wind is coming from the left side, but when the wind happens to strike the right hand side then the position of all the ventilators should be reversed and the air should enter by way of F and L and leave by way of I and C. The ends of the ventilators should not project from the walls on the outside. The trapdoors may be constructed of wood or sheet zinc and may be controlled by means of a projecting handle or by means of cords.

A study of the second cut will show a convenient arrangement of feed troughs and drainage, features frequently neglected in building piggeries. It includes the placing of the feed trough, the hinged footboard in front

of the trough and the swing door for convenience in feeding. The construction of the pen door with slope to gutter in passage floor on the right may be seen. The fall in the floor toward the feeding trough permits the swine to lie on a dry bed at the back of each pen.

METHOD OF FEEDING AND DRAINAGE.

of the trough and the swing door for convenience in feeding. The construction of the pen door with slope to gutter in passage floor on the right may be seen. The fall in the floor toward the feeding trough permits the swine to lie on a dry bed at the back of each pen.

Adulterated Red Clover Seed.

As a result of the examination of 658 samples of red clover furnished for the purpose by seedsmen twenty-two samples were bought in open market by the department of agriculture which were tested and reported to be adulterated. Fourteen lots contained yellow trefoil, fifteen lots bur clover and seven lots both yellow trefoil and bur clover. Sweet clover was found in but one of these samples. The percentage in different samples ranges from 1.25 to 39.35 of yellow trefoil and from 2.57 to 16.86 of bur clover.

Record Price For Mules.

The record price for mules was paid down in Kentucky the other day, when one breeder sold twenty-five choice weanlings at \$110 per head. Considering their age and everything, this is probably the best figure ever obtained for a like number of the hybrids. The mule market is active everywhere, and young stock is selling at good figures.—National Stockman.

Very Important.

"Uncle John, should I be justified in writing to a young man who has never written to me?"

"Only on very important business, my dear."

"Well, this is important business. I want him to marry me!"—Illustrated Bits.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Teething Troubles and all the Infants' ailments. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Senator's Sarcasm.

For many years one of the Western States was represented in the Senate by a man who possessed many fine qualities, but who frequently injured the cause he advocated and alienated those who desired to be friendly by his sarcastic manner, both in speaking and in writing.

The Senator had an intimate friend who had written to him to urge the appointment of another friend to a position under the government. In this letter the Senator returned a very sarcastic answer, declining at the same time to recommend the appointment. It is said that he never forgot the meek rebuke he received from the friend who had suggested the appointment.

"MY DEAR SENATOR: I think it would be well for you to reverse your sarcasm for the rapidly increasing number of your enemies, instead of offering it to the decreasing number of your friends, of whom I am one."

Soon after the Senator received this communication he brought about the desired appointment.—Youth's Companion.

I want to tell you one more story, the story of the lost opportunity. Young people don't realize the full sadness of it, but who of us older people doesn't know the pathos of the lost opportunity? In the village which is a suburb of New Bedford a friend of mine took me to the dedication of a town hall and pointed out to me a brooded, weather-beaten old man over ninety years old.

"Do you see any passion in that old man?" said he to me.

"You don't; well, but I can make him a perfect volcano to me. I'll mention to him something very casually." And he did.

Well, that old man suddenly gave vent to an outburst of profanity such as I had never heard in my life before. I listened to him with that delight with which one listens to an artist. The cause of it was this. When that old man was a young sailor he came back from a three-year cruise and found the whole town had taken the pledge. He hadn't; so he was ostracized. Finally he made up his mind he couldn't stand ostracism any longer, and he went to the secretary and said: "Put my name down for that temperance society of yours." Next day he left on another three-year cruise. It was torture to him to watch his men drinking and he pledged not to. Finally he got home.

He got a jug of good stuff, ran to the society, and said: "Take my name right off."

"It isn't necessary," said the secretary, "you were blackballed."—N. Y. Sun.

"Edward Everett Hale," said a lawyer, "was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner."

"The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out."

"And as the dinner progressed he told the guests what the more expensive dishes had cost."

"This terrapin," he would say, "was shipped direct from Baltimore. A Baltimore cook came on to prepare it. The dish actually cost a dollar a teaspoonful."

"So he talked of the fresh peas, the hot-house asparagus, the Covent Garden peaches and the other courses. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told, down to a penny, what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece."

"The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"Would you mind cutting me off about a dollar and eighty-seven cents worth more, please?"

"I think," said the meditative boy, "that a wasp would be all right if it didn't get tired."

"Eh?" replied his father. "Where did you get that idea?"

"Why, one day I got a wasp on my hand, and while he was walking around he was all right. He didn't hurt till he stopped to sit down."—Phila. Ledger.

"What's that sign you're making there

An Engineer Corps in the Navy.

Connect as a Magazine Article by Admiral Luce.

[Army and Navy Journal.]

For various reasons the subject of steam engineering in the Navy has recently become a matter of widely increased professional interest. One of these reasons is the fact, as disclosed by the annual reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, that those gentlemen are daily at variance in their views as to the means of providing the fleet with an adequate engineering force. Another reason is the discussion arising from the accident on the U. S. S. Bennington, July 21, of last year. A third reason for the increasing interest in this important subject is the conclusive evidence of the high efficiency of the engineering service of the Japanese navy in the late war. All testimony is in agreement on that point. The Japanese, it should be kept in mind, long ago discarded the system of amalgamation of engineers with the line as established in our Navy by the Personnel Act of 1899, and subsequently instituted in a modified form in the British navy. After her experience in the war with China, Japan established engineering as a specialized branch of naval training and as a separate service with no interchangeability of duties with the line, and the results, according to all accounts, have been in every way satisfactory.

In the U. S. Navy the engineer problem is yet to be solved. The Personnel Act has not in full produced the results desired and expected. How the needs of the fleet are to be supplied has become a matter of increasing concern, and it has got to be settled if the Navy is to be kept at the proper level of efficiency. Of the many suggestions as to the course which should be adopted, there has been none more interesting than that proposed by Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., in an article which appears in the current number of the North American Review. As its title indicates, Admiral Luce's paper is "A Plea for an Engineer Corps in the Navy," and his plan for the creation of such a corps will attract general attention.

Admiral Luce contends that the term "fighting engineer" as the equivalent of the term "naval officer" of the line is misleading, and he insists that a naval officer is incapable of becoming proficient in both engineering and in the manifold duties pertaining to command. Of the four years' course at the Naval Academy, 18.9 per cent. is given to instruction in military branches, seamanship and navigation. For midshipmen destined for duty in the engineering branch, Admiral Luce maintains that the time given to the studies noted is not only wasted, but the instruction is positively harmful in that it diverts a mind prone to mechanical pursuits into unrelated channels. "The compound 'fighting engineer,'" the Admiral continues, "is a cross between the military and the mechanical. Professionally, he is a hybrid. The chief characteristic of hybridism is sterility. Sterility is opposed to reproduction or development. That is what the expression 'fighting engineer' stands for—sterility. The fighting engineer is, professionally, unfruitful, unprofitable. He may do moderately well in either capacity, but he can never excel in the one or in the other. He is of the 'Jack of all trades but master of none' class. He represents mediocrity, the commonplace, the barely respectable. His normal condition is static, as opposed to the dynamism of singleness of aim."

Admiral Luce explains that he has no intention of reflecting upon individuals or classes, and he awards full credit to "the very able line officers who have done so much to render the amalgamation a success." He is dealing with rules of general application, and the case which he is considering is summed up as follows: "The tactics of the fleet is dependent upon the tactics of the battleship. The tactics of the battleship is dependent upon its motive power; the motive power is dependent upon the engineer's force; and the engineer's force, in turn, is dependent upon the officers who have immediate charge of it and are responsible for its efficiency. Hence, from a strictly military point-of-view, the proficiency of the engineer officer is a question of vital importance to the naval tactician, as well as to the naval administrator."

As a school of marine engineering for naval officers of the line, the Naval Academy is admittedly among the best in the world, and in that and cognate branches the courses of instruction for the line officer and the marine engineer run on parallel lines, but they soon diverge. Coincidentally with the course in steam engineering and scholarly studies, run the military training and instruction in seamanship, gunnery, navigation and law. The very first step taken with the midshipman on entering the Naval Academy is to make a soldier of him. It is in the "setting-up drill," the "school of the soldier," the "school of the company," and in the battalion of infantry that he is inducted into military life; the military life whose field of action is on high seas. Yet, after all, the Naval Academy is but a preparatory school for war.

Continuing, the Admiral says: "Our real naval school now is the North Atlantic Fleet. This school is of such recent growth that its great importance is hardly yet appreciated. It is in this school that the junior officer learns the duties of watch and division officer. The latter prepares himself for the responsible duties of captain of a battleship, and the latter, in turn, for the higher and more responsible duties of flag officer; while the whole course of training qualifies an officer for the still higher and yet more comprehensive duties of naval administrator. We look forward, by the way, to the time when we shall have an Admiralty Staff on which a Secretary of the Navy may lean with confidence—a staff composed chiefly of flag officers who have commanded fleets or squadrons.

"We may add that no officer should be advanced to flag rank who has not commanded a 'flag-rater' for at least two years. The foundation so well laid at the Naval Academy should be solidly built upon by a progressive course of self-culture, following one undeviating line until the role of the officer of the military marine merges into that of statescraft. He who aspires to flag rank, with its wide range of duties and grave responsibilities, must estimate at the start the relative values of the different branches that lead to pre-eminence. It will be found that, important as it is, steam engineering is a subsidiary branch; while he who aspires to the front rank of engineering science cannot afford to waste his time in studies and exercises that have no bearing on the profession of engineer."

The U. S. Navy, Specialization, as it observed, is only another form of concentration, and concentration is one of the cardinal military principles."

It will be observed that Admiral Luce makes a vigorous presentation of the case from what might be termed the line officer's viewpoint. He points out that "fighting engineers" would hardly be permitted in the engine rooms of the great trans-Atlantic liners. What he wanted there, he says in the Navy, is bona fide marine engineers—"the stern execution of war will no more permit dilettanteism in the engine room than on the bridge." As a means of supplying the engineering force required to maintain the Navy in the desired condition of efficiency, Admiral Luce suggests the following project:

The objection urged against the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps is that it would only result in reviving the old "line-and-staff" fight, now so happily ended. The answer to that objection is, that experience has taught us that the "line-and-staff" fight was brought about mainly through the mistake of forty years ago, in giving our marine engineers a military training at the Naval Academy. If we repeat that mistake the results would, naturally, be the same; and we should have another "line-and-staff" fight and another amalgamation act. There can be no two opinions upon that question. But if, warned by the experience of the past, we have the wisdom to educate cadet engineers at some great engineering center, as for example at the New York Navy Yard or at League Island, where engineering work in the machine-shop could go hand-in-hand with theoretical studies, we should, in time, raise a class of marine engineers who would enter that corps through choice. Their tastes, their aptitude for that particular kind of work, would have led them there and would keep them there. They would become wedded to that profession and would not be divorced from it.

The school of marine engineering might very well be modeled after the Naval Academy, as far as admission of candidates and rules and regulations are concerned. But its curriculum should be arranged with a special view to suit a technical school of that character. With such a course of education, we would in time have a corps of scientific and thoroughly practical marine engineers, of which the Navy and the country might well be proud. Officers of that corps should have all the rank, pay and privileges that could reasonably be asked for. The abolition of the Corps of Engineers has had one good result. It has given to the world a practical demonstration of the excellence of the course of instruction in marine engineering at the Naval Academy, and of the ability of our line officers to take charge of the engineers' department of vessels of war, with marked success, but this must not blind us to their true vocation as heirs of the Lords of the Deep."

Admiral Luce has suggested a novel and what appears to be an entirely feasible solution of the engineering problem. The effect of his paper should be to stimulate the discussion of this exceedingly important subject.

Which is It?

Mrs. Alice Meynell, the talented English writer, has written a book about children, and whenever any of the children of her friends do anything odd or amusing an account is straightway sent to her.

An American woman who met Mrs. Meynell in London related the other day an incident that the English woman had told in her hearing.

"Mrs. Meynell gave this incident," she said, "to illustrate the topsy-turvy, upside-down way in which many children see things."

"A little girl sat in a parlor with a cat. A maid entering, said:

"Look at kitty washing her face."

"Oh, no," said the little girl. "She isn't washing her face. She is washing her feet and wiping them on her face."

"Doughnuts," said the baker, "are 10 cents a dozen and the crullers are the same price."

"I didn't know," said the customer, "that there was any difference between 'doughnuts' and 'crullers.'"

"Oh, yes; crullers have holes in the centre, while the doughnuts!"

"Gimme doughnuts! I ain't spendin' my good money for holes,"—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Papa says he is afraid the money you inherited from your father is tainted."

"Does he? And what am I going to do about it?"

"Well, I suggested to papa that if he'd let me marry you I'd soon put it where the taint couldn't affect you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say, you waiter," said the loud man who had unexpectedly inherited money, "nothin' but the best's good enough for me. Gimme a Welsh rabbit."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter. "And, mind ye, waiter! See that it's alive when it's put in the pot."—Philadelphia Press.

"When the republic was young," observed the reflective citizen, "a man was satisfied if he could paddle his own canoe."

"Well!"

"But now the scheme seems to be to hoodwink as many people as possible into paddling the craft for you."

"To think," grumbled the struggling author, "that I can't get any one to publish my novel after all the pains I took with it."

"But," replied the critic, "if it were published, think of all the pains you'd give."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Downhill—Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Out till midnight, and I sitting there darning your stockings for you!

Mr. Downhill—Well, my dear, you know "it is never too late to mend."

"Yes," said Ferdie, "I entered Yarnard in 1895."

"Ah," remarked Miss Sulfrie, "I didn't know that Yarnard had adopted co-education at that time."

Dissatisfied Customer—You sold this stone to me as a fancy opal.

Dealer—Well? You didn't expect to get a real opal for 25 cents, did you?—Chicago Tribune.

"Jinks is an odd sort of a chap."

"As to how?"

"I did him a service twenty years ago and he's still grateful."

In the traveling circuses of France the babies of the company are put to work as clowns.

CASTORIA.
The Kid You Know Always Bought

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Castoria

Concentration of Riches.

As showing the rapid growth of individual fortunes in this country there is interest in a list of rich men printed by the New York "Sun" in 1865, according to which New York City at that time boasted only twenty-eight millionaires. And a pamphlet published some years earlier says that in 1845 Philadelphia could show only 10 estates valued at a million or more, the richest being that of Stephen Girard, which reached seven millions. In contrast to which in 1892, according to the New York Tribune, there were then over two hundred millionaires in Philadelphia.

As to New York City, the number of its millionaires, according to the best information, is over two thousand, while the number of millionaires in the United States is at least five thousand, or half the total number in the world. THE ONE GREATEST, PERSONAL FORTUNE.

There is one family alone, at the head of which stands the richest and most powerful man in the world, John D. Rockefeller, and the wealth of this family is estimated at a thousand million dollars, a sum so huge that the human mind quite fails to grasp it, a sum so huge that if at the birth of Christ, Mr. Rockefeller had begun making a dollar a minute and had let all these dollars accumulate day and night for all these centuries he would not yet, in 1906, have amassed a thousand million dollars. And if Mr. Rockefeller should today turn his wealth into gold coin and take it out of the country, say into Canada, he would carry across the border three times as much gold as would then remain in the United States. \$15,000,000,000 HELD BY 5,000 MEN.

Continuing our list of multi-millionaires, and taking the nine richest Americans after Mr. Rockefeller, it is easy to see that these nine must have a billion between them, since Andrew Carnegie alone has more than a third of a billion, and the other eight include Marshall Field, W. K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, J. P. Morgan, Russell Sage, J. H. Hill, Senator William A. Clark and William Rockefeller. Which gives us two thousand million dollars for ten men!

No. of Fortunes.	Amount.
10 Aggregating	\$2,000,000,000
400 Aggregating	3,000,000,000
4,500 Aggregating	10,000,000,000

5,000 Aggregating \$15,000,000,000

RESERVE FOR POORER PEOPLE.

So that five thousand men in this country actually own (without counting what they control,) nearly one-sixth of our entire national wealth, money, land, mines, buildings, industries, everything, which sixth if put into gold would give them all the gold in the world and leave more than nine thousand million dollars still owing them! All this for five thousand men, absolutely theirs, whether they work or not, whether they deserve it or not, whether they use it well or not, all this is a land where, according to Waldron's "Handbook of Currency and Wealth," (p. 98,) "more than four million families, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than \$400; more than one-half the families get less than \$500; two-thirds of the families get less than \$600, while only one in twenty of the nation's families is able to secure an income of over \$3,000 a year."—Cleveland Modest, in Success.

Calming Him.

The other day a careless mason dropped a brick from the second story of a building on which he was at work. Leaning over the wall and looking down, he saw a respectable citizen with his hat jammed over his eyes. The mason, in tones of apprehension, asked: "Did the brick hit any one down there?"

The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been transformed, replied with considerable warmth:

"Yes, sir, it did; it hit me."

"That's right!" exclaimed the mason, in tones of undisguised admiration, "Noble man! I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have you tell me a lie about it."—The Bits.

In New York.

"That was a terrible crime committed yesterday."

"It was so. Have the police made any progress toward apprehending the guilty parties?"

"Oh, yes. They've persuaded the newspapers to take the matter up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Suddenly, while peering through his glasses, Columbus caught sight of land.

"That," he said, turning to the man at the wheel, "is America."

"Which is it—North, Central, or South America?" asked the boat chafeur.

"I'm afraid I know," replied Chris. "I'll get my geography and look it up."—Columbus Dispatch.

"Now, the trouble with Jigby," said the man who knew him, "is just that he does not pay any attention to details."

"Don't you believe it," interrupted Newitt, "he was the only man at a certain summer resort last month, and he was kept busy paying attention to detail after details of girls."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The proprietor of a hotel, hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped from his establishment without going through the formality of paying his bill, sent him a note: "Mr. Dear Sir—Will you send amount of your bill and oblige?"

To which the delinquent replied: "The bill is \$7.15. Yours respectfully."—London Tit-Bits.

Tough Timmins—Gimmie somethin' to eat?

Mrs. Farmer—A big, strong man like you has no right to be idle. Why don't you go to work?

Tough Timmins—I won't go to work till I get what I want. I'm looking for a snap.

Mrs. Farmer—For a snap, eh? Here, Rover, sit him!—Philadelphia Press.

"I want ten two-cent postage stamps," said Mr. Youngwood, "and please charge them, because I have no change."

"We don't do that, madam," replied the clerk in the post office.

"The ideal? Why not? We always get our letters from you."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Mrs. Highflyer says she didn't get any further than a tin wedding anniversary."

"No, but she got a golden divorce!"—Detroit Free Press.

Revolutions to Order.

"One of the troubles in running a business in any of the South American states is to know who is going to be on top next day," said a stockholder in an American company. "When a company is organized a certain sum is set aside for 'graft,' but one can't always tell how to pay it out to the best advantage. For instance, one of our time-keepers went to the manager one day and said:

"'Senior, I want the sum of one thousand dollars very bad.'"

"Well, what of it?"

"If the company will give it to me I will see that its property is protected during the coming revolution."

"You be hanged! The country is at peace and there is no hint of revolution. Try some other dodge to get your money."

"Then the company will not advance me one thousand dollars?"

"Not on your life."

"The man quit work two days later, and ten days after that he reappeared at the head of two hundred revolutionists. The affair was in full swing. He had wanted the money to buy arms and bribe certain people."

"Senior," he said to the manager, "I want two thousand dollars very quick and very bad."

"Come right in and sit down while I ask the treasurer to make out a check," was the deferential reply; and a quarter of an hour later he had it."—Phila. Press.

A Sorry Prospect.

It is, of course, a platitude to say that the frankness of the young is, on certain occasions, most appalling; but the truth of the statement is illustrated in a new way by the following story of the little boy who was taken out to dine.

Ralph had to the comfort of his mother conducted himself in a most exemplary manner throughout the repast. At dessert the lad gazed longingly at some fruit at the farther end of the table; but much to his disappointment he was not asked to have any of it. It chanced that the hostess, observing the set expression on the boy's face, and being, of course, entirely ignorant of the cause thereof, said:

"And of what are you thinking so earnestly, little man?"

"Mother told me," came the swift response, "not to take two apples, and I was thinking that I'd be mighty lucky to get one."—Woman's Home Companion for January.

Probably Reformed Him.

Irving Grinnell, treasurer of the Church Temperance Society of New York, told a temperance meeting a dramatic story.

"A woman entered a bar room," he said, "and advanced quietly to her husband, who sat drinking with three other men."

"She placed a covered dish on the table and said:

"'Thinkin' y'd be too busy to come home to supper, Jack, I've fetched it to you here.'"

And she departed.

The man laughed awkwardly. He invited his friends to share the meal with him. Then he removed the cover from the dish.

The dish was empty. It contained only a slip of paper that said:

"I hope you will enjoy your supper. It is the same your wife and children have at home."

Money in It.

"Yes," said the American traveler, "I'm delighted with your city. I wish we had your climate."

"But the fog you know," said the Londoner, in surprise; "here it's noon by the clock at this minute, yet it's dark as night."

"Yes. Splendid! Splendid! I'm president of an electric lighting company at home, you know."

"I think I've got a remedy for this congerium," said the fat Mr. Green, as he met an acquaintance the other day.

"So? Been sending for something?"

"Yes!"

"I'll wager you got bunked."

"I don't think so. The advice sounds very reasonable. It's to discharge the tired girl and let my wife do the cooking for two or three weeks."—Columbus Dispatch.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children who suffer from colic, and every mother who has a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

There was a stair-climbing contest on the Eiffel Tower, Paris, November 26.

Cocals which dulls the senses never yet cured Nasal Catarrh. The heavy feeling in the forehead, the stuffed up sensation and the watery discharge from eyes and nose along with all the other ills attending the disease, are put to rout by Ely's Cream Balm. Smell, taste and hearing restored, breathing is normal. Until you try this remedy you can form no idea of the good it will do. It is applied directly to the sore spot. All druggists, 50c. Sold by Ely Bros., 50 Warren Street, New York.

There are 231,000 telephones in New York City.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headaches and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a preventive if taken when the approach of the Carter's Little Liver Pills is felt. They are sold in all drug stores and by mail.

A new type of bullet is being served to the French infantry.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Jacob Meiner, of Brooklyn, has a collection of rare pistols.

Druggists in the worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve the liver and bile, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
The Kid You Know Always Bought

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Carter's Little Liver Pills

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

PROF. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

HON. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

PROF. GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS, President the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. H. MUNSON, Professor of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. D. HURD, Professor of Agriculture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

HON. JOHN ALFRED ROBERTS, Agricultural Experiment Station Council, Orono, Me.

PROF. W. D. GIBBS, President and Director of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H.

PROF. IVAN J. WELD, New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. FRED W. MORSE, Vice-Director and Chemist New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN, formerly President of the Agricultural College of Utah and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Missouri, Champaign, N. H.

PROF. WM. P. BROOKS, Professor of Agriculture at the Hatch Experiment Station and Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. J. B

